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180 Campers Die in Truck Blast in Spain

TARRAGONA, Spain, July 11 — A runaway truck carrying cooking gas exploded at a campsite near here on the Mediterranean coast today, and estimates of the dead ranged as high as 250, with as many more injured.

The police said they had recovered 180 bodies from the campsite where the propylene gas explosion occurred.

A Madrid propylene transportation company — Cisternas Reunidas — said an investigation was in progress.

The tank truck overturned while negotiating a bend, according to police, and rolled into the campsite, which was separated from the highway by a cement wall.

The police said the truck, traveling about 40 miles an hour, hit the wall before exploding and that the blast set off a chain reaction of explosions in hundreds of butane bottles carried by the campers, adding to the disaster.

Officials said more than 500 campers were at the site and the victims included entire families. Many were believed to be French and West Germans, and possibly some Dutch and English.

A police officer said the scene "resembles hell or what we think hell is like."

Witnesses said some bodies were recovered from the Mediterranean, 100 yards away, where they had been hurled by the force of the blast.

A policeman who was at the camp at the time of the blast, said: "It has all been terrible. All of a sudden a terrific explosion burst out and flames engulfed us."

"Cries came out from everywhere. People could be seen running in all directions to their safety. Some were ablaze. And we were helpless to do anything. I'll never be able to get rid of these horrible sights no matter how long I live."

A French camper said: "People were burned on the spot. Many

people were taking a siesta because it was very hot. Then there was general panic because explosions were going off all over the place; it was unimaginable."

The Los Alfaques camp is at San Carlos de la Rapita, south of Tarragona, and is a popular camping site for French and West German tourists. Tarragona is about 50 miles south of Barcelona.

Four small houses in the vicinity of the camp were destroyed along with nearly 100 camping trailers. Witnesses said that 12 bungalows and a discotheque on the site were blown to pieces.

A source at a nearby hospital said that more than 50 injured persons had been received and that the majority were in serious condition.

Medical officials were having trouble finding translators to help identify the dead and injured. "It hasn't been easy since there are people who have refused to translate because of the shocking mutilations of the injured," a police official said.

Message From School

BONN, July 11 (AP) — West German President Walter Sheel sent a message of condolence today to King Juan Carlos of Spain after learning of the explosion at a Tarragona campsite.

"I ask you to express my deep sympathy to all the families involved," he said in a telegram made public by his office.



Devastated campsite near Tarragona after yesterday's truck explosion.

2d Death Reported as Crisis Grows

Basque Area Clashes Continue

MADRID, July 11 (AP) — An eruption of violence in the Basque region, with two deaths in four days, is confronting the government of Premier Adolfo Suarez with one of its worst crises since Spain started moving toward democracy after the death of Franco in 1975.

While mourning continued in Pamplona for the death of a man on Saturday, another Basque, Jose Ignacio Barandiaran, 19, died today in San Sebastian. He was shot

in the heart as police dispersed a crowd of about 2,000 outside a police barracks.

Violence has spread from Pamplona, where police are being blamed for starting it. At the height of the San Fermin festival there, they stormed into the bullring Saturday hurling smoke grenades and firing rubber bullets after a brawl had started between nationalists and Basque autonomists.

An investigation is seeking to establish who ordered the police

action, which has been criticized by political groups ranging from the right to the left.

Ten hours of rioting followed, during which German Rodriguez, 23, was killed and more than 130 people were injured. Damage is said to total several million dollars, and an estimated 150,000 visitors to the annual "running of the bulls" festival left Pamplona hurriedly.

The Interior Ministry and the governor of Pamplona's Navarre province have come in for strong criticism around the country. Parliament has urged the government to take quick action to identify and punish those responsible and to restore order in the Basque area. It has threatened to use its constitutional right to investigate if the explanations it has demanded should prove unsatisfactory.

The San Sebastian violence came during a general strike by an estimated 400,000 workers in the province of Guipuzcoa protesting the Pamplona incidents.

According to police, a crowd of at least 2,000 persons, some carrying submachine guns and pistols, besieged a police barracks on the edge of the city. The police said the demonstrators blocked all access to the barracks with barricades of cars, benches and other materials.

Police, estimated by witnesses to number about 400, stormed out of the barracks hurling smoke grenades and firing rubber bullets. They dispersed the demonstrators and chased them into the center of town.

The city's police chief denied that his men had used firearms. Guipuzcoa Governor Antonio Oyarzabal banned a protest demonstration planned for later today, and announced that police reinforcements were awaited to help maintain order.

Marijuana Ships

The marijuana ships were identified by undercover agents in Colombia. The ships were then tracked by the satellites once they reached the high seas.

The 40 seized vessels were what the drug agency called mother ships, ocean-going ships longer than 80 feet that Mr. Bensinger said carry the marijuana north to prearranged points 200 miles off the U.S. coast for transfer to fishing boats and small yachts. The marijuana is then shipped to U.S. ports.

The drug agency has made 220 arrests as a result of its 40 seizures, almost all of them Colombian nationals. Only the crew of the Night Train was charged with violation of U.S. law. The others were kept overnight in U.S. hotels, then deported to Colombia.

Mr. Bensinger declined comment on how the drug administration used the satellite data. The Navy also declined comment on what kind of satellite data it gives the

U.S. Used Satellites to Track Smugglers

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, July 11 (WP) — In a secret operation with the code-name Stopgap, agents of the Drug Enforcement Administration this year used information provided by U.S. Navy satellites to track and seize 40 vessels attempting to smuggle more than 1 million pounds of marijuana into the United States.

"Stopgap is one of the most successful operations we've ever had in stopping the flow of narcotics into the United States," DEA Administrator Peter Bensinger said yesterday.

"Since Stopgap got under way, the price of marijuana in Colombia has gone from \$20 a pound to as much as \$80."

Mr. Bensinger said that the Colombian price escalated so rapidly because Stopgap cut off the flow of marijuana to the United States by at least one-third.

Colombia Shipments

He said that Stopgap resulted in the seizure of one out of two or three marijuana shipments from Colombia, which he said supplies more than half the marijuana coming into the United States. The 1.15 million pounds of marijuana seized by Stopgap has a retail value of more than \$400 million.

Before being boarded and seized by Coast Guard ships operating out of Miami, the 40 vessels Mr. Bensinger cited were tracked through clouds and at night by Navy satellites carrying radar that can peer down at the ocean in any weather. The satellites are called Navy Ocean Surveillance Satellites and were put into orbit two years ago.

The satellite data on the whereabouts of the marijuana ships was fed into computers at the Naval Ocean Surveillance Information Center, which relayed the information to the Drug Enforcement Administration. The administration then informed the Coast Guard, which used some of its largest cutters to intercept the ships before they reached U.S. waters.

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in custody during the last 18 months, include a provision that interrogations should be conducted, where possible, in ground-floor offices with barred windows.

The government statement stressed that Mr. Tabalaza was being held pending charges for criminal activities, and was not a detainee under the Terrorism Act, as was Mr. Biko. According to Mr. Kruger, Mr. Tabalaza was to have been charged with a series of three incidents in recent days in which two vehicles and a school in the black township of New Brighton were set afire with gasoline bombs. The drivers of two vehicles allegedly were robbed.

Justice Minister James Kruger issued a statement today saying that he had appointed a police major-general, whom he did not name, to conduct an immediate investigation into the circumstances surrounding the death of Lungile Tabalaza, 20.

Over a two-year period, 22 persons have died in the custody of the security police, including another Port Elizabeth man, George Botha, a 30-year-old teacher, of mixed race, who fell to his death in the stairwell of the same building in December, 1976.

Shield Against Furor

Mr. Kruger's statement, issued 12 hours after Mr. Tabalaza's death became known, reflected the government's desire to avoid a repetition of the international furor over Mr. Biko's death. South African security police were exonerated in his death by a magistrate's inquiry.

A storeowner found Mr. Tabalaza in a pool of blood on the street at 3:05 p.m. yesterday. He apparently had fallen from a fifth-floor window of the Sanlam building, where the security police have offices on the fifth and sixth floors. Mr. Kruger, calling the death a suicide, said in his statement that the man had jumped from the window after being arrested on charges of arson and theft.

The justice minister said that the investigating officer would review the incident "with a view to possible disciplinary action." He noted that the police had "strict instructions" to do their utmost to prevent detainees from committing suicide. The instructions, issued amid the spate of alleged suicides by blacks

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Italian President-elect Sandro Pertini talks with youngsters in Torrita Tiberina on Monday after visiting the grave site of slain former Premier Aldo Moro. Mr. Pertini was elected on Saturday.

At Soviet Trials Shcharanskys Barred, Ginsburg Wife Ejected

By David K. Shieler

MOSCOW, July 11 (NYT) — The wife of dissident Alexander Ginsburg was ejected from his trial today after she clashed with a prosecution witness, and close relatives of Anatoli Shcharansky, a Jewish dissident being tried on the capital charge of treason, were barred from the courtroom as the proceedings went into secret session.

As a result, the only information about the Shcharansky case came from official government statements, which contained vague accusations of espionage, but scant details on the specifics of the charge. A number of witnesses were reported to have been called.

Mr. Shcharansky's 70-year-old mother, Ida Milfrom, spent part of the day standing in a narrow alley outside the courtroom, talking to friends, supporters and foreign correspondents. Early this morning, she said, she had gone to the Supreme Court, in another building, to plead for access to her son's trial. She had been barred yesterday but her other son, Leonid, had been admitted.

"They refused to receive me," she said of the court officials. And she fought back tears.

Mrs. Ginsburg Ejected

In Kaluga, about 100 miles south of Moscow, Mrs. Arina Ginsburg told Western reporters that she was ordered out of the courtroom after objecting to a witness and telling him, "God will be your judge." The witness, Arkadi Gradyboev, also accused her of threatening him, she said, and she shouted, "That's a dirty lie."

Tass said that "in spite of the warnings by the presiding judge, she again offended witnesses today, displayed contempt for the court and refused to obey the judge."

Mrs. Ginsburg was extremely upset by the appearance of her husband, 41, when she saw him yesterday for the first time since his arrest in February of last year. She described him as very thin, pale and completely gray, although he had almost no gray hair at all before he was seized.

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He is being tried on a charge of "anti-Soviet agitation," and as a third-time offender faces a maximum prison sentence of 10 years, followed by up to five years of internal exile.

Mr. Ginsburg, a member of the committee of dissidents that publicized Soviet violations of the rights provisions of the Helsinki accords, also administered a fund to aid families of political prisoners. The money was donated by exiled writ-

er Alexander Solzhenitsyn from his earnings on "The Gulag Archipelago," his account of the Stalinist prison camps.

Distributing the Solzhenitsyn work and copies of "The Great Terror" by Robert Conquest — also a history of the Stalinist period — were among the specifics of the charges against Mr. Ginsburg, his wife said.

In addition, Tass reported that the money was donated by exiled writ-

Economic, Cultural Ties Examined

U.S. Seeks Ways to Press Russia on Dissent Trials

By Oswald Johnston

WASHINGTON, July 11 — The Carter administration is reviewing the full range of its economic, technological and cultural relations with the Soviet Union in a search for steps to express U.S. displeasure with trials of prominent Soviet dissidents, officials said yesterday.

Secretary of State Cyrus Vance spoke guardedly at a news conference of a "number of... options before us" in addition to the cancellation last weekend of two scientific missions to the Soviet Union.

National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski said to have taken a hard line during a White House meeting with U.S. Jewish leaders, hinting to them that two pending sales to the Russians of computer and oil-drilling equipment may be affected.

Both men — Mr. Vance in his public statements and Mr. Brzezinski in talks with the leadership of the National Conference of Soviet Jewry and other Jewish groups — reaffirmed the administration's earlier decision not to delay pending strategic arms talks because of the Soviet trials.

But the undercurrent of yesterday's events — emphasized further by a freewheeling denunciation of the trials by White House spokesman Jody Powell — was of mounting administration concern that Soviet moves against the dissidents could seriously undermine what is left of détente.

In his statement, Mr. Powell said: "This sort of repressive action, which strikes at the conscience of the entire world, is a defeat not for those who advocate and work for human rights and human dignity, but rather it is a defeat and a sign of weakness on the part of those very forces of repression and injustice which we protest. In a situation

like this, it is appropriate that we take a look at other aspects of the relationship."

It was learned that the administration sought two weeks ago to head off the trial on treason charges of Anatoli Shcharansky. Details were unclear, but it was understood that an approach was made to the Soviet Union to reduce the charges or to expel Mr. Shcharansky, but that the approach was rebuffed. Information also was unavailable as to whether the administration was prepared to negotiate a spy swap, or whether it was prepared to offer policy concessions.

The dominant tone yesterday was that no policy concessions by the United States on any subject may now be expected.

SALT 'Unique'

In his news conference, Mr. Vance emphasized the standard administration position that arms

China Said To Halt Aid To Albania

PEKING, July 11 (Reuters) — China has cut all economic and technical aid to Albania, once its closest ally, after attacks by the Tirana government on Chinese policies, diplomatic sources said today.

Chinese officials were refusing to confirm the break, but strains in the two countries' relations have been evident for several years and have increased recently.

The diplomatic sources said that Peking told Tirana in a note dated Friday that it was cutting off its economic and technical aid. The sources said that China claimed to have given aid to Albania in quantities second only to its aid to Vietnam.

Albanian students studying in Peking are not expected to return for the next academic year. The 1977-78 academic year is just ending.

'Three-Worlds' Theory

Albanian attacks have intensified during the last few months, particularly against China's "three worlds" theory of international affairs.

Chinese theoreticians have divided the world into the Third World, including China, a "second world" of industrialized nations, and a "first world" composed of the superpowers — the United States and the Soviet Union. Peking has used this three-world theory in its campaign for a united international front against Moscow.

Chinese aid to Vietnam was terminated on July 3, and Peking is currently engaged in a bitter dispute with Hanoi over treatment of ethnic Chinese in Vietnam. The Chinese have accused the Soviet Union of splitting Vietnam and China as part of a Soviet policy to encircle China and dominate the world.

They also estimated that the number of hard-core Red Army sympathizers in Japan had risen in the last year from about 80 to more than 100.

Red Army Increases, Japanese Police Say

TOKYO, July 11 (Reuters) — The Japanese Red Army of extremist guerrillas, now believed to be based in the Middle East, has increased its strength from about 20 to 30 active members, the police here said today.

They also estimated that the number of hard-core Red Army sympathizers in Japan had risen in the last year from about 80 to more than 100.



A Rockefeller Dies in Crash

John D. Rockefeller 3d, 72, philanthropist and eldest of the five Rockefeller brothers, was killed Monday in an automobile crash near Pocantico Hills, N.Y. One of his chief projects was the advocacy of population control. Story on Page 5.

Would Use 'Insertable Nuclear Components'

Convertible Weapons Pondered by U.S.

By Walter Pincus

WASHINGTON, July 11 (WP) — Government scientists believe that they are able to build conventional bombs and warheads that could later be converted to nuclear devices simply by inserting a special component.

But the White House last fall delayed further development and testing of the concept pending an inter-agency study of its military use and arms-control consequences.

References to the once highly classified "insertable nuclear components," or INCs, were contained in transcripts published yesterday of hearings in April by the Senate Armed Services Committee, and in arms-control impact statements released last week.

A government nuclear-weapons expert said that INCs "have always been controversial," and pointed specifically to opposition from arms-control experts who, he said, "believe they will have difficulty in monitoring and verifying" weapons with INCs.

"No further funds will be spent on INCs," according to the Carter administration's fiscal 1979 arms-control statements, "unless the president decides to go ahead."

INCs were designed to eliminate the necessity of having nuclear and conventional versions of various weapons. The concept was developed several years ago at the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory in New Mexico and adopted initially by Pentagon planners for possible use in the Harpoon anti-ship missile system.

In describing the INC concept to the Senate committee, Gen. Joseph Bratton, director of the Division of Military Application in the Department of Energy, said: "On ship-

board, where the storage space for weapons was limited, one could have a conventional or nuclear capability by going to this technique instead of a double stockage of complete weapons."

Along with possible use in the Harpoon system, Gen. Bratton told the committee, INC "is dimensioned in connection with a number of weapons."

The Army has several dual systems under study, as does the Air Force.

"Some services see a logistics problem in INCs," an officer said, "while others see benefits."

Currently, the services must have independent weapons dumps to maintain both conventional and nuclear bombs and warheads. INCs, proponents argue, not only would ease that problem but also would blur the distinction between the categories of weapons.

White House concern over INCs developed last year in association with congressional opposition to the Harpoon. Critics, led by Sen. John Culver, D-Iowa, argued that nuclear anti-ship missiles would create more arms-control problems than they might be worth, particularly since the conventional versions have adequate explosive power to destroy their targets if they are as accurate as their proponents claim.

In reviewing Sen. Culver's arguments, White House aides became concerned about the arms-control implications of the INC concept, according to sources.

At that point, a decision was made to delay INC testing until the Pentagon had carefully studied the potential military uses of the INC concept, and the possible arms-control questions.

Bonn: The Capital Accident That's Still There 30 Years Later

By John Vinocur

BONN, July 11 (NYT) — On the bad days, when the town does in the Rhine mist, when the traffic piles up alongside the train tracks that split the government district, when everything in Bonn must be seen through a windshield wiper's arc, an American who usually tolerates the place calls it a second-rate Albany.

On the good days, when he takes his kids on a ferryboat ride across the river to Koenigswinter, when he drives over the hills through Villip and Villiprott and Pech and sees sheep and shepherds and fields as green as Wales' five minutes from the barbed wire around the police headquarters, the American softens a bit. "Let's say it's Paterson, New Jersey," he tells a friend, a relative newcomer. "But Bonn is lush," he insists. "Big-league country, bush-league capital."

The fact is that the place where President Carter and the leaders of the world's industrial countries are gathering for a weekend summit meeting is a historical accident, a town that got pushed into the mainstream and stayed. Bonn was picked as the temporary capital of

the new Federal Republic of Germany in 1949, mainly because Konrad Adenauer liked its proximity to Rhondorf, his home town.

55 Minutes to . . .

Nearly 30 years later, the city remains West Germany's capital, a place that government officials run away from on weekends, a town that people describe favorably by noting its distances from more interesting places.

It is 55 minutes on the plane for Chancellor Helmut Schmidt to his home in Hamburg, where this spring he has received Leonid Brezhnev, Valery Giscard d'Estaing and Giulio Andreotti, the latter two on visits that completely bypassed Bonn.

For everyone else, Bonn just sits there, 45 minutes by car from Cologne, an hour from the money and the if-you've-got-it-flaunt-it flash of Düsseldorf, an hour and a half from the good food around Liege, over the Belgian border, or the charm of Maastricht, just on the other side of the Dutch frontier. 2½

hours from Brussels and a 4½-hour drive from Paris.

A good gauge of the Germans' own view of Bonn is that someone coming by car in the opposite direction toward the federal capital would find no signs on the German side of the Belgian or Dutch borders indicating the direction for Bonn. The arrows point to Aachen, Cologne and Frankfurt; anyone wanting to reach Bonn must find the way himself.

Few Flights

The airlines do not think much of the place either. There are more direct flights from European capitals to Düsseldorf than to the Cologne-Bonn airport, and although a

daily run exists to New York, it is mainly a stop tacked onto a flight originating in Munich.

Once people arrive here, there are few recorded cases of love at first sight. Main streets hang heavy with overhead tram wires, used car lots and gas stations juxtapose themselves against party headquarters and government buildings; the overall architectural level is on the standard of U.S. state motor vehicle bureaus.

Ingrid Anger, a psychology student from Munich, got off a tourist bus last week and said, "Is that all there is? I saw a bunch of mediocre buildings, a lot of tanks carrying police, and almost no one in the streets."

The tanks are armored personnel carriers that have patrolled the capital since the upsurge in terrorism, but they are often very much alone outside of rush hour. Bonn has the highest per capita concentration of automobiles of any city in West Germany — because street life in the government district is almost nonexistent. An American whose office windows look out on a large plaza two minutes from the Bundestag insists that in three years in Bonn he has never seen anyone sit on one of the plaza's dozen concrete benches.

The city administrators, who have worked hard at restoring the town's old market square, also have tried to create a cultural life, but it

is a formalized variety, the kind in which a violinist gets off a train, plays for two hours and then takes a cab to the station.

The city's 14 movie houses show mostly soft pornography and earthquake-hurricane-and-firestorm pictures. Someone looking for the most interesting current German film, Hans-Jürgen Syberberg's "Hitler, ein Film aus Deutschland," would find it in Paris but not in Bonn, where it has never been shown.

But there is surely not much demand for the film. With an income level about 30 percent above the national average, a substantial number of civil servants (about 30 percent of the working population), and an above-average number of old people (the city's birthrate is in lowest quartile nationally), Bonn is neither at ease with eccentricity nor clamoring for innovation. Even its university has a reputation for a rather conservative student body.

The charge of provincial dullness is disputed by the city's public relations office and by the assistant mayor, Hans Steger, who defended Bonn by saying, "I was born here and I should know. If I had found it boring, I would have moved long ago."

Quiet Charms

Indeed, there are many people who like the city. It is quiet. It does not have snow. Children get along well here. There are even some who find charm in things like the three- and four-digit telephone numbers that still exist locally — dial 561 for Chancellor Schmidt's office and these people thought it was sweet that the mayor had to appeal to the citizenry to provide beds for those journalists among the 2,500 expected for the summit who could not fit into Bonn's hotels.

Bonn is taking the big meeting calmly. It got more excited about 350 street names that were changed at the beginning of the year in order to remove confusing duplications. In the process, Schusterstrasse became Mendelssohnstrasse, and the equivalent of Cherry Street was turned into Old Cemetery Lane.

When the wife of a Frenchman living on Cemetery Lane wrote to question the change, suggesting that it was a bit macabre, she got a letter back from the mayor saying that the matter was a question of taste and that there had been no other complaints.

"It's a question of taste," the woman said, "I find Bonn an *vilage avec des ambitions*."

Nigerian Envoy Praises Cuban Role in Africa

NAIROBI, July 11 (AP) — Nigeria's envoy to the United Nations has hailed Cuba's involvement in Africa as the continent's "greatest asset" and attacked "double standards" of Western nations, including the United States.

Leslie Harriman, Nigeria's permanent UN representative, was quoted in an interview in Sunday's Nairobi Times. He also is chairman of UN special committees on peacekeeping operations and against apartheid.

"On almost a daily basis, [President] Carter has been expressing concern over Cuba's role in Africa," Mr. Harriman was quoted. But he said that without the Cubans the former Portuguese colonies of Mozambique and Angola "would still be under the firm yoke of the colonialists."

"Cubans have never attacked any sovereign state or crossed an internationally recognized boundary," Mr. Harriman said. "What they have done is to assist oppressed people to gain their self-determination from colonial masters."

Cuban combat troops first appeared in Angola nearly three years ago to help a Marxist liberation group defeat two Western-backed factions in a civil war after Portugal granted the east African nation independence in November, 1975. Western analysts estimate more than 27,000 Cuban soldiers are now operating in Africa.

Renegade 'State' Ends in Suicide

ATHENS, July 11 (Reuters) — Vassilios Tsironis, who declared a free state in his own home and spent months firing guns and blowing political slogans from his window, committed suicide today during a police raid. The police said.

Mr. Tsironis shot himself in the head as policemen rushed into his fourth-floor apartment near the Athens airport, a police spokesman said.

His wife and three children surrendered, but Mr. Tsironis barred himself in a room, refused to come out and then shot himself, the police said.

Sri Lankan Claims Immobile Record

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka, July 11 (Reuters) — S. Anandam, who was born with a deformed left foot, balanced on his right foot for 12 hours and 47 minutes to claim a world record for standing on one leg. The previous record was said to be 8 hours and 46 minutes.

The 34-year-old lawyer, 5 feet tall and weighing 125 pounds, was watched by a large crowd at a gymnasium yesterday. He sang in four languages to pass the time.



A ROUND FOR HOPE, O'NEILL — The eternal golfer, comedian Bob Hope, and Rep. Thomas O'Neill, speaker of the House, watch a competitor's drive during the 8th annual Joe Lazaro Celebrity Golf Tournament in Marlborough, Mass. Mr. Lazaro, the tournament's host, is the winner of seven national golf championships for the blind.

Despite Worsening Soviet Ties

Vance Arrives in Geneva For New SALT Session

GENEVA, July 11 (AP) — Secretary of State Cyrus Vance arrived today to resume strategic arms limitations talks despite worsening relations with the Soviet Union.

The start yesterday of the talks of dissidents Anatoli Shcharansky and Alexander Ginzburg clouded an already complicated mission, but he said that the imperative of preventing nuclear annihilation left him no alternative but to proceed with negotiations.

Mr. Shcharansky's wife, Avital, said in Paris today that she was to meet with Mr. Vance tomorrow in Geneva.

In recent months, the two powers have made only halting progress toward a treaty to limit their long-range bombers and intercontinental ballistic missiles.

As Mr. Vance prepared for his meetings with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko tomorrow and on Thursday, the Carter administration weighed a decision on ways to protect U.S. land-based missiles from potential Soviet assault.

It is likely to complicate differences between the two sides on how to restrict development and deployment of new missiles and what to do about the Soviet Backfire bomber.

The missile-protecting technique under consideration involves deploying about 200 new missiles ranging

2 Recruits Die; U.S. Sergeants Are Charged

COLUMBIA, S.C., July 11 (AP) — Two drill sergeants who put recruits through "excessive and prolonged" physical training during their first day in camp have been charged with involuntary manslaughter in the deaths of two trainees. Army officials said yesterday.

Sgt. Willie Alexander of Timmonsville, S.C., and Sgt. 1st Class Lawrence Chapman Jr. of Pickens, S.C., were also charged with dereliction of duty and mistreatment of the stricken trainees. Lt. Col. James Garner said.

The preliminary findings indicated that Pvt. Wayne Krawass of Cygnet, Ohio, and Lester Watts of York, S.C., both 18, and 60 other recruits were subjected to "excessive and prolonged" exercises soon after arriving at the base, according to Lt. Col. Garner.

Mr. Krawass and Mr. Watts, who arrived at their basic training area on the afternoon of June 29, when temperatures were in the mid to upper 90s, collapsed that night. Both died of heart failure due to heat stroke, doctors said.

Fewer Rich Escaping Tax

WASHINGTON, July 11 (AP) — The number of wealthy Americans who escaped paying taxes dropped sharply in 1976, after passage of a law aimed at tightening tax loopholes, the Internal Revenue Service said.

The IRS said that 57 individuals with adjusted gross incomes of more than \$200,000 owed no federal income taxes on their 1976 tax returns, compared with 230 such cases in 1975 and 244 in 1974.

The IRS said that enactment of the Tax Reform Act of 1976 was apparently one of the factors that led to the drop. The 1976 law tightened use of tax shelters by the rich and increased the "minimum" tax, which is intended to assure that wealthy people pay at least some income tax.

domly in about 4,000 launching silos to minimize the threat of a first-strike attack. The missiles would be shifted from silo to silo periodically.

Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., meanwhile, continued his attack on U.S. negotiating strategy. Sen. Jackson said that the Carter administration was inclined to one-sided arms agreements with the Russians. "It is high time we stopped the dangerous practice of entering into unequal deals with Moscow in the misguided notion that Soviet leaders will reward our generosity with restraint in international affairs," he said.

After Mr. Vance concludes his talks with Mr. Gromyko, he will join President Carter at an economic summit meeting in Bonn, and then go to London for Mideast negotiations July 18 and 19.

U.S. Policy Reviewed

(Continued from Page 1)

talks were "unique" and of "a special quality" and therefore immune to the normal pressures of power politics. But he asserted that U.S.-Soviet relations have been "aggravated" by the trials of the dissidents and repeated his view, voiced during the weekend, that the trials "violate fundamental principles of justice."

Officials reiterated that Mr. Vance intended to raise the issue of the trials with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko during the talks scheduled to begin tomorrow in Geneva. The officials also said that Mr. Vance intended to meet in Geneva Thursday with Mr. Shcharansky's wife, who was allowed to emigrate to Israel and who is touring Europe in an effort to mobilize support for her husband.

Officials said that the Interagency Coordinating Committee on U.S.-Soviet Affairs, set up a year ago to coordinate contacts with the Russians on commercial, economic, technical, scientific, and cultural matters, had been asked also to prepare a report on potential pressure points on Soviet behavior.

Jewish Views Sought

On the basis of a preliminary report, Mr. Brzezinski was said to have sought the view of the Jewish leaders on whether two pending sales of equipment should be held up.

One transaction, still awaiting clearance by the Commerce Department, involves the sale of a Sperry-Rand Univac computer to Tass. The other involves oil-drilling equipment manufactured by Dresser Industries Inc. of Dallas.

Officials at the State Department were said to have been annoyed that Mr. Brzezinski, who cultivates a hard line against the Russians, had spoken so positively about specific deals in the making. Mr. Vance is known to believe that indiscriminate attacks on U.S.-Soviet trade relations would be self-defeating.

© Los Angeles Times

Civil Rule Speedup Barred by Pinochet

SANTIAGO, July 11 (Reuters) — President Augusto Pinochet said last night that there would be no speedup in the military's plans to return Chile to civilian rule by the second half of the 1980s.

"He told a public rally in La Serena, north of here, that no foreign or internal pressure would force him to 'modify or alter the gradual process of creating a new order in Chile.'"

No-Toll Calling Is Over in Italy

ROME, July 11 (AP) — Italian police say the honeymoon is over for scores of persons who, for at least five years, have been making toll-free calls to North and South America.

An estimated 200 investigators had spent the last four months monitoring international telephone traffic. Today the police announced the arrest of 14 operators. Another 50 persons have been told that they are under investigation.

Police sources said that in exchange for payoffs, operators would refrain from recording the tolls of certain callers to the United States, Canada and Brazil. The state-controlled telephone company lost at least \$3.3 million, the sources said.

Soviet Court Ejects Wife Of Dissenter After Clash

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Gradyboev had testified to receiving books from Mr. Ginzburg that called for "struggle against Soviet power," and the witness today asserted that because of his testimony, Mrs. Ginzburg had warned him that "it would all end badly" for him. At that point she shouted that it was a lie.

Tass said that another witness, Tamara Davidovich, had told the court of a friend who had committed suicide after reading the books from Mr. Ginzburg. Still others were brought in to cast aspersions on the defendant's character, describing him as drunken and promiscuous, although his friends defend him as a modest, even shy, man.

Andrei Sakharov, the Nobel laureate and a leading rights advocate, said today that Mrs. Ginzburg had told him that the crowd in the courtroom had interrupted the defendant frequently with laughter, making it difficult for him to present his defense.

Official Outline

Although no independent account of the Shcharansky trial was available today, a spokesman for the court read two statements outlining further questioning of Mr. Shcharansky and testimony by 11 witnesses.

Central to the government's case to date, according to the statements, appears to be Mr. Shcharansky's alleged "connection with a foreign correspondent, who, as was established by competent bodies, is an agent of one of the Western military intelligence services."

In 1976 and last year, the statement said, Mr. Shcharansky "assisted him in establishing, on a conspiratorial basis, contacts with bearers of secrets from among Soviet scientists and experts in various fields of knowledge." The court statement mentioned the Soviet space program, sociological research, genetic engineering and parapsychology, or extrasensory perception, as the "secret" fields.

In June of last year, Robert Toth of the Los Angeles Times was arrested by KGB agents after he had received, on a Moscow street, a paper on parapsychology from a man who had posed as a scientist and had been introduced to him by Mr. Shcharansky. The reporter was interrogated, then allowed to leave the Soviet Union as scheduled several days later.

2 Streetcars Collide

In Cuba, Killing 23

MIAMI, July 11 (AP) — Two trolleys collided near Sancti Spiritus in Cuba's central Las Villas province, killing 23 persons and injuring 27 others, Havana radio reported today.

Fourteen of the injured were in "grave condition," according to the broadcast monitored at Miami.

Paris Police Recover 11 Stolen Paintings

PARIS, July 11 (UPI) — The police said today that they had arrested two art thieves and recovered the 11 paintings by Renoir, Picasso, Matisse and other masters, estimated at over \$1 million, stolen last year from the homes of two collectors.

The recovered paintings included three Renoirs — among them the famous "Child with a Hood," Matisse's "Salibator Under the Marne Bridge," a Manet and two Picasso watercolors.

Paris Police Recover 11 Stolen Paintings

His name was brought up in court yesterday, Leonid Shcharansky said, when he was accused of being an intelligence agent. Mr. Toth, now based in Washington, denied the charge.

Among the witnesses listed in the official statement was Dr. Sanya Lipavsky, who posed as a dissident, and who roomed briefly with Mr. Shcharansky before denouncing him and other Jewish activists in an open letter published in Izvestia. Intelligence sources in Washington have said that Dr. Lipavsky actually did give information to the CIA, perhaps to establish credentials for accusing Mr. Shcharansky.

President Carter has denied that Mr. Shcharansky had any connection with the CIA.

Another Soviet court is trying what appears to be a genuine espionage case, possible involving the CIA. The defendant, Anatoli Filatov, was reported by Tass to have described receiving an array of spy equipment, including miniature cameras, radios, special carbon paper and pens for codework.

Demonstration in Paris

PARIS, July 11 (Reuters) — Thousands of demonstrators, including French Communist and Socialist leaders, marched here tonight to protest the trials. They were led by Avital Shcharansky, Mr. Shcharansky's wife.

Foreign Policy May Not Change In Mauritania

NOUAKCHOTT, Mauritania (AP) — Mauritania's military chief of staff is heading the 18-man junta that deposed President Moktar Ould Daddah, and preliminary diplomatic reports indicate that there may be no major change in foreign policy.

Lt. Col. Mustapha Ould Mohammed Salek, who has been chief of staff for five months, heads a junta made up of seven lieutenant colonels, six majors, two captains, two lieutenants and a police commissioner, the radio in Mauritania announced.

Calling themselves the Military Committee for National Redress, they took over the government in a bloodless coup early yesterday and arrested Mr. Ould Daddah, the nation's leader since independence from France in 1960.

The junta accused Mr. Ould Daddah of being "corrupt, anti-national and unpopular." It suspended the constitution, dissolved parliament and clamped a dusk-to-dawn curfew on Nouakchott. Western diplomats in Paris said reports they received indicated that the coup was an "internal affair" and that no major shifts in foreign policy were expected.

W. Berlin Rights Unit to Alert Carter

By Joseph Fitchett

BERLIN, July 11 (IHT) — Human-rights campaigners plan to petition President Carter during his Berlin visit about recent convictions in East Germany in which dissidents were accused of having Western intelligence links.

There are similarities between the East Berlin cases and the current Moscow political trials in both the timing and the charges of collusion with the West.

A West Berlin group, the Society for Human Rights, said today that it would ask President Carter to intercede on behalf of an East Berlin draft resister, Nico Huebner, 22, who was sentenced Friday to five years' imprisonment.

Mr. Huebner contended that Berlin's demilitarized status exempted him from military service in the East German Army. Under the four-power postwar agreements on the status of Berlin, no West German military activity — including the draft — is permitted by the allies in West Berlin. However, the Soviet Union takes a different attitude toward East Berlin.

Group's Description

The West Berlin human-rights group described Mr. Huebner as the "first citizen of East Berlin who has put himself under the protection of Allied rights and agreements" on Berlin.

In the East Berlin court, Mr. Huebner was convicted of draft evasion, seditious agitation and intelligence gathering. East German officials said he helped the West Berlin rights group by supplying with slanderous, damaging information about East Germany to be used by Western intelligence services.

In another recent case, an East Berlin court sentenced a former Communist Party official, Rudolf Bahro, to eight years' imprisonment

Leftist Papers in Europe Criticize Dissent Trials

PARIS, July 11 (Reuters) — The French Communist Party daily L'Humanite said today that the banning of journalists and foreign observers from the dissent trials that began yesterday in Moscow casts doubt on the charges against the defendants.

"The fact that not one journalist or foreign observer is at the trial and that Soviet authorities have rejected the defense lawyers chosen by the accused casts immediate doubt on the validity of the charges," L'Humanite said in an editorial.

"Even more so, since the idea of espionage has been widely used in the past there against innocent people. One would like to know, in particular, what kind of 'secrets' Anatoli Shcharansky leaked, if the charges are to be believed."

"Breach of Freedom"

"The idea of anti-Soviet agitation seems, likewise, dangerously vague. Is Alexander Ginzburg guilty merely of disagreeing with the policies of his government? That, in itself, is his right as a citizen, and to bring the matter before a court is, quite simply, a breach of freedom of speech," L'Humanite said.

The Italian Communist Party newspaper L'Unita warned that tough sentences could seriously damage détente.

Repeating earlier criticism of the trial of Yuri Orlov, L'Unita said in a front-page commentary that the Italian party rejected the concept and practice of punishing citizens

Firing Reported From Christian Areas in Beirut

BEIRUT, July 11 (AP) — Heavy sniper fire poured out of a Christian district here today, but Syrian troops apparently did not shoot back.

Witnesses said that the sniping came from Ain el-Rummaneh, the Christian slum quarter and stronghold for the two militias that Syria was trying to crush until Israel threatened to intervene last week.

Instead of replying with heavy rocket and artillery barrages as it did for six days, the Syrians put the adjacent Muslim Shiyah and Christian Hazmeh districts out of bounds for civilians. "It was very difficult to determine who was sniping at whom, but most of the gunfire was coming from Christian neighborhoods," a witness said.

The outbreak threatened the six-day-old truce that ended the worst clashes between the Syrians and Christian militiamen here since the Syrians ended Lebanon's civil war 20 months ago.

British Soldiers Kill Belfast Boy

BELFAST, July 11 (AP) — A British Army squad staking out a guerrilla army cache in Northern Ireland today shot to death a 16-year-old farm boy who had first spotted the dump and then blundered into the trap, security sources reported.

British military headquarters said that the stakeout team shot the boy when he approached the cache, in a cemetery near the village of Dunmurry, Ballymena, and ignored a challenge to halt.

The troop also arrested his two brothers who were with him. A police spokesman said the pair were later released. The cache was believed to have been dumped there by Irish Republican Army guerrillas.

China, U.S. Hail Science Talks

TOKYO, July 11 (AP) — Teng Hsiao-ping, China's senior vice premier, yesterday told a 14-member U.S. delegation in Peking that "scientific and technological exchanges between China and the United States are of great significance," the official Chinese news agency Hsinhua reported.

Hsinhua also said that Dr. Frank Press, President Carter's science and technology adviser, told Mr. Teng: "Our discussion on cooperation in science and technology has been very good. This is the first time for the leaders of our two countries in science and technology to have a discussion on cooperation."

ment after he openly criticized the East German political system.

In an interview on West German television and in a book titled "The Alternative," published in West Berlin, Mr. Bahro said Communist leaders had supplanted socialist ideals with a "system of bureaucratic centralism dominated by an organized lack of accountability."

Imprisoned last summer, Mr. Bahro was convicted 10 days ago on charges including the use of intelligence methods to help hostile groups in West Germany. Officials said he "received instructions" from the Society for Human Rights, which they said was run by Western intelligence services.

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Findings Suggest Current Limits Too High

Alarm Grows Over Radiation Exposure

NEW YORK, July 11 (AP)—There is growing alarm that hundreds of thousands of persons may be developing cancer from exposure to smaller doses of radiation than had been considered harmful.

The U.S. government restricts workers' annual radiation exposure to five rems, long believed to have been a safe limit. (A rem is equal to five rems of radiation — five rems equals more than 166 chest X-rays.) The five-rem standard covers private and governmental employees who routinely work with radiation or radioactive materials.

Scientists, Congress and even President Carter are reassessing the occupational exposure limit. Several recent disclosures have raised a warning flag about this standard, because the cancer victims involved supposedly were exposed to less than five rems a year.

The disclosures included:

- A study of the Hanford federal nuclear-research facility and power plant near Richland, Wash., that showed that the average radiation dose for employees who died from cancer was higher than for those who died from other causes.
- A study of naval shipyard workers in Portsmouth, N.H., that suggested that the nation's 36,400 nuclear-submarine workers have six times more chance of developing leukemia than the general population does.

Alleged Gifts From Millionaire

Humphrey Family Denies Receiving Secret Stocks

By Ward Sinclair and Dan Morgan

WASHINGTON, July 11 (WP)—A published report that the late Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, D-Minn., and his family received gifts of stock through secret trusts established by a millionaire businessman, Dwayne Andreas, was denied yesterday by the Humphrey family and by sources close to Mr. Andreas.

A rebuttal issued by the office of Sen. Muriel Humphrey described the story by the Scripps-Howard news service as completely inaccurate.

A source close to Mr. Andreas said the story was a total fabrication. He said that neither Sen. Humphrey nor any member of his family ever received "directly or indirectly, in any size, shape or form, gifts from Andreas, from Andreas' family, or from any trust or partnership established by him."

The denials were in response to a Scripps-Howard story quoting an unnamed source with a "thorough knowledge of the Humphrey holdings" as saying that more than \$1 million in gifts of stock in Mr. Andreas' Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. comprised most of the trusts of Sen. Humphrey, his children and grandchildren.

Principal Company
ADM, a huge grain and soybean processing company based in Decatur, Ill., is the principal company in the far-flung corporate and business interests of Mr. Andreas, a longtime friend and supporter of Sen. Humphrey. Mr. Andreas was indicted, but later acquitted, of making an illegal \$100,000 contribution to Sen. Humphrey's 1968 campaign for president.

Scripps-Howard quoted its source as saying that trusts for Hubert and Muriel Humphrey, each of their four children and at least nine of 10 grandchildren have been held by the ADM-controlled National City Bank of Minneapolis.

According to that source, Scripps-Howard said, "gifts of ADM stock provided the principal assets of most of the Humphrey trusts. The stock . . . is held through what is known as the Mutual Income Fund." Scripps-Howard said that the Mutual Income Fund is an Andreas family partnership and its only assets are ADM stock.

Public Disclosure
Sen. Humphrey's son, Hubert Humphrey 3d, a Minnesota state senator, has disclosed in public filings the existence of a trust worth more than \$2,500. The trust includes a Mutual Income Fund partnership, but his disclosure statement provides no other details.

At issue is whether the ADM stock that Humphrey family members possess in their trusts were gifts. Sources close to the family acknowledge that the Humphreys own ADM stock but strongly deny that it was given to them.

It has also been acknowledged by the Humphreys that Mr. Andreas was the trustee for a blind trust set up by Hubert Humphrey in 1965 before he ran for president, and that ADM stock was purchased for this trust. However, the Humphreys insist this stock was purchased with Humphrey money.

The Scripps-Howard story appeared as controversy continues over another political matter involving Mr. Andreas and stock gifts and, indirectly, the late Minnesota senator.

Carter Claims Leaks Hurting U.S. Security
WASHINGTON, July 11 (AP)—President Carter summoned key members of Congress to the White House today to complain that congressional leaks of classified information are damaging national security.

Senate Majority Leader Howard Baker, R-Tenn., said afterward that Mr. Carter told the group that reliable intelligence sources are drying up because they fear their confidential information will be leaked.

A White House official said that Mr. Carter acknowledged that the administration itself is a source of leaks, and he pointedly refrained from suggesting to the legislators how they should stem their own leaks.

The official also stressed that Mr. Carter pledged to continue supplying classified information to Congress in line with recent arrangements to oversee U.S. intelligence activities.



Ladislav Fraczek, center, is led from World Trade Center after a nine-hour siege in which he threatened to detonate dynamite.

Would-Be Bomber Seized By 3 Hostages in N.Y.C.

NEW YORK, July 11 (AP)—A Polish-speaking machinist who wanted more money for a job injury and threatened to explode what he said was 80 pounds of dynamite was overpowered last night by three of the four hostages he held for nine hours in the World Trade Center.

No one was hurt. A package taken from the machinist, Ladislav Fraczek, in his 50s, was taken by police to a bomb disposal area to determine whether it contained explosives.

During the siege, in a windowless room on the 36th floor, thousands of office workers were evacuated from one tower of the twin-towered, 110-story skyscraper.

Police said that Mr. Fraczek was being held for questioning. He was not arrested and no charges were filed, a spokesman said.

Arthur Cooperman, chairman of the Workmen's Compensation Board, said that Mr. Fraczek had lost two fingers in an industrial accident in 1975 and received \$6,000 in compensation, the maximum under law.

"He evidently spent it and told us he was not working and he insisted upon receiving more money," Mr. Cooperman said. Mr. Fraczek reportedly appeared twice before the board in an effort to support his claim to further compensation. His third appearance apparently was scheduled for yesterday.

Police gave this account: When Mr. Fraczek arrived with his attorney, he reportedly was told his latest hearing had been delayed two months to allow inquiry into possible nervous or physical disorders related to the injury.

Produces Device
"Suddenly, he took an object out of a bag," said Adelina Walker, a clerk in the hearing room.

"I have a bomb here and I'm going to set it off if I don't get money," Mr. Fraczek was quoted as saying by his lawyer, Anton Gasperik, who was one of the hostages. He was said to have brandished a World War II "potato masher," a grenade with a wooden handle.

Police officials were called to negotiate release of the hostages. They also called in a Polish interpreter.

Later Mr. Fraczek asked for a Roman Catholic priest and Boleslaw Wierzbanski, editor of a Polish language newspaper, the Polish Daily News. Both were brought to the scene but did not enter the room.

Scuffle Begins
Just before he was seized, Mr. Fraczek opened the door slightly to ask that the priest be brought in to give final absolution, the Catholic last rites, to himself and the hostages. At that point, a Douglas court reporter Clarence Douglas, bolted to freedom.

As the door closed behind Mr. Douglas, the hostage squad heard scuffling inside and rushed in to see the remaining hostages attacking Mr. Fraczek, one of them armed with a U.S. flag on a pole that was a fixture of the hearing room.

Police said that a knapsack which contained four loaves of dark bread and a package was taken from Mr. Fraczek.

U.K. Biologist Sues Publisher Of Clone Book
PHILADELPHIA, July 11 (AP)—Dr. J.D. Bromhall, a prominent British biologist, yesterday filed a \$7-million damage suit in U.S. District Court against the publisher J.B. Lippincott Co., charging that his name was used without authorization in a book about cloning, which he called a hoax.

The book, entitled "In His Image: The Cloning of a Man," was written by David Norvik and claimed that a U.S. millionaire, code-named Max, enlisted the support of Mr. Norvik and financed the cloning of a boy.

It said that a nucleus from one of Max's cells was inserted into a human egg, which was then implanted in a surrogate mother. The boy, the book claimed, was born before Christmas of 1976.

Dr. Bromhall said that he had a high standing throughout the United States and Europe for his knowledge in experimental embryology and contended that his reputation was injured by the unauthorized use of his name in the book, and reference to correspondence with Mr. Norvik that he said created the impression that he was vouching for the accuracy and credibility of the book.

Raft Accident Kills 2 In Colorado Rapids
PARKDALE, Colo., July 11 (AP)—Two off-duty soldiers were killed yesterday when their raft flipped while riding turbulent Arkansas River waters between the 1,200-foot tall walls of Royal Gorge.

Two other soldiers survived. Names of the dead were being withheld pending notification of kin. The men were attached to Fort Carson Army Base in Colorado. The Royal Gorge is the site of the world's highest suspension bridge.

Movement in Vienna Talks on Ground Forces

'MBFR' Coming Into Detente Spotlight

By John M. Goshko

WASHINGTON, July 11 (WP)—For years, the abbreviation "MBFR" has been a mysterious term that pops up occasionally on the inside pages of newspapers — usually to be ignored by baffled readers.

Within the past two weeks, though, MBFR — shorthand for mutual and balanced force reductions — suddenly has become the subject of public discussion by both President Carter and Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev.

The interest shown by the two leaders could be a sign that MBFR soon may be taking a place alongside another, better-known abbreviation, SALT (strategic arms limitation talks), as an important element in the quest for East-West detente.

SALT has as its goal a U.S.-Soviet agreement that would impose ceilings on each country's stockpiles of such nuclear weapons systems as intercontinental missiles and long-range bombers.

Ground Forces

In contrast, MBFR involves an attempt to negotiate a reduction in the ground forces — the foot soldiers and their tanks and guns — that the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the Warsaw Pact have poised against each other in Central Europe.

The idea has been the subject of formal negotiations in Vienna for almost five years. But until a few days ago the talks seemed to be going nowhere.

What suddenly changed things was the Warsaw Pact's new proposals, which, on the surface at least, seemed to go a long way toward narrowing the gap in the Vienna talks.

To underscore that point, Mr. Brezhnev, during a speech in Minsk June 25, characterized the proposals as a major effort to break the deadlock, and he called on the West to assess them very carefully.

Upbeat Response

The following day, Mr. Carter, in a televised news conference, responded in cautious but clearly upbeat terms. "I would say it is a step in the right direction," he said, "and we will pursue it."

In private, Carter administration sources say that the Soviet proposals, although outwardly seductive, must be carefully analyzed.

The MBFR talks have taken a number of twists and turns over the last several years. MBFR's first U.S. backer was the Nixon administration, which put it forward as a counter to congressional pressure for large cutbacks in the approximately 200,000 U.S. troops stationed in Europe.

It would be unwise and damaging to NATO's defenses, the argument went, to make a one-sided withdrawal of U.S. forces when they could be used as a bargaining counter to force parallel cuts in the Warsaw Pact forces.

Initial Wariness

Initially the other members of NATO felt that any withdrawal of U.S. troops automatically would work to Moscow's advantage. And

Moscow was wary too — a wariness grounded in apparent concern about the ability of East European bloc partners to maintain internal stability without the presence of sizable numbers of Soviet troops.

Still, the U.S. position ultimately prevailed. The NATO allies were brought into line, and Moscow agreed at least to talk about the subject.

The Vienna talks began in 1973. It was agreed that the negotiations would encompass the ground forces of those countries in the two alliances with troops on Europe's Central Front: the United States, West Germany, Britain, Canada, the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg, for NATO; and the Soviet Union, East Germany, Poland and Czechoslovakia for the Warsaw Pact.

Since then, though, the two sides have been unable to agree on anything else. Until recently, the principal sticking point was over NATO's insistence that any cuts should be made according to an "asymmetrical formula" — one that would see the East take out more troops than the West.

Geographical Advantage

NATO says this kind of cut is necessary because the Warsaw Pact has vastly superior numbers, both in men and tanks, and the natural advantages of geography. Soviet troops would have to pull back only relatively short distances, while the U.S. forces would be withdrawn across the Atlantic.

As a result, the West repeatedly has called for cuts in two stages — the first involving just the United States and the Soviet Union and the second bringing in the other countries — to bring both sides' combined forces to a common ceiling.

For years, that appeal was rejected by the Russians, who spurned both the idea of asymmetry and the Western argument that the forces involved should be considered as integrated units. Instead, the Russians kept proposing reductions based on percentages of each participating country's forces — a move aimed at constricting the 350,000-man West German land army, the largest NATO force in Central Europe.

In the face of this prolonged impasse, the MBFR talks gradually dwindled in importance.

NATO Interest Renewed

Then, late last year, NATO interest began to rise again, largely as the result of pressures from West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. Mr. Schmidt argued that a SALT agreement would mean that Western Europe's defense would also require considerable adjustments in conventional forces.

This prodigal resulted in a new Western initiative, unveiled in April. Basically, it called for a first-stage reduction of 68,000 Soviet soldiers and 1,700 tanks, and 29,000 U.S. soldiers and 1,000 tactical nuclear missiles.

To the surprise of the West, the Russians responded with a counteroffer that one Carter administration official says "absorbs for the

first time quite a lot of the Western approach."

In essence, the Soviet offer accepts the NATO concept of a common ceiling of 700,000 men for each side. To reach that point, the Russians proposed an initial cutback of 30,000 of their troops and 14,000 U.S. soldiers; a second-stage cut of 25,000 Russians and 10,000 Americans; and reductions by the other countries that would eventually trim the overall Warsaw Pact force by 105,000 men and that of NATO by 91,000.

Demand Dropped

And now the Russians have dropped their long-standing demand for country-by-country ceilings. Instead, the Warsaw Pact said that it would settle for assurances that no country with forces in Central Europe would be allowed to reinforce them above their present levels.

But U.S. officials, while encouraged, say that a lot of important questions still must be answered.

Their principal problem involves the figures on which the Soviet plan is based. The Warsaw Pact insists that its combined ground forces number 805,000, while NATO estimates them at more than 950,000.

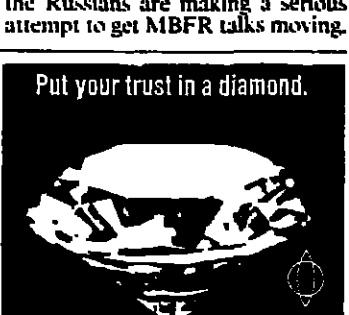
U.S. sources say NATO has no intention of proceeding on the basis of Soviet figures to reduce its force toward the goal of 750,000 troops on each side. Instead, they say, there will have to be a lot more Soviet cooperation on exchanging troop data.

Potential Problem

In addition, the sources say, the Soviet proposals about keeping each country's forces at present levels are almost certain to prove unacceptable to West Germany.

But despite these cautions, administration sources say they think the Russians are making a serious attempt to get MBFR talks moving.

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SALT and Shcharansky

The cases brought by the Soviet Union against Anatoli Shcharansky, Alexander Ginzburg and other dissidents have clearly created problems within the relationship between Moscow and Washington. They have brought U.S. and Soviet concepts of justice into conflict, raised disturbing questions of anti-Semitism and included the continuing issue of espionage and counter-espionage by the two superpowers. But Secretary of State Cyrus Vance has said this should not break off the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks — and Mr. Vance is right.

The questions aroused by the Soviet trials are old ones in global diplomacy. They helped delay Washington's recognition of the Soviet Union for many years — they disturbed the debate over policies in World War II, they were central to the cold war, when even McCarthyism seemed preferable for many than Stalinism in action. And most of the alliances, much of the military preparedness, of the United States was geared to the kind of struggle that might emerge from the clash of concepts.

But while the contest between systems was under way, there was another form of competition that engaged the United States and the Soviet Union. This was the development of nuclear weapons. And it soon became plain

that while admittedly the dictatorship of the proletariat might destroy democracy, or the latter destroy the former, nuclear weapons could wipe out both. The common destruction that would be inflicted by such a war, the loss of life and hope, would make the ideological contest a mere exchange of verbiage. There would not be enough left to revolutionize.

So, after Stalin's death, the Soviet government began to soft-pedal this kind of repression of dissidence, while the United States made less of an issue of what remained. Both entered into talks to limit nuclear testing and control nuclear weaponry. And this was the core of detente.

The SALT talks are not in a very promising stage. Negotiation on a military level is very difficult when the political level descends to such techniques as the Soviet Union employs, such rhetoric as its opponents use in reply. But if the thread is at least sustained, there is the hope of bringing political discussion closer to reality, while keeping the brutal threat of nuclear force under wraps. To return to naked confrontation is too dangerous for a world that already has too many delicate problems to resolve if mankind's worldly home is to have security from war, plague or famine.

A Rhodesia Alternative

Sen. Jesse Helms' Rhodesia amendment, which would lift sanctions and permit trade with the United States for six months, introduces Congress into policymaking on Rhodesia at a crucial juncture. An earlier version, calling for a 15-month suspension of sanctions, came within three votes of passage. Two considerations help explain why a proposal vehemently opposed by the administration did so well. First, the moderate, one-man, one-vote, multiracial system promised by the "internal" government that was set up last March looks better to many senators than the Communist-orientated black guerrilla regime they see as a likely alternative. Second, perceiving the administration's policy as essentially pro-guerrilla, these senators thought that by temporarily lifting sanctions, they might even the odds in a struggle the guerrillas now seem almost sure to win.

Ian Smith and the internal black nationalists do promise a result compatible with U.S. interests and values, or one more compatible than the Angolan-style regime that could emerge from the black civil war likely to follow the collapse of the internal regime. The protections for whites in the internal setup offend some Africans, including the "front-line" states, and the State Department. We have long felt, however, that the constitution of Rhodesia or Zimbabwe should reflect the preferences not of the front-line states or of the State Department but of its people. The "external" guerrillas are bound on blocking the elections that would legitimize the internal settlement. They insist they will not sub-

mit their own political fate to a fair, internationally supervised vote. Meanwhile, the United States and Britain urge compromise, but the internal people won't go along because they are losing, the external people because they are winning. The war goes on.

But will the Helms amendment even things out? The argument for it is that it will bring guerrilla leader Joshua Nkomo, regarded by Salisbury as still a tolerable figure, into a negotiation that he rejects now because he thinks he can win it all in battle. The trouble with that argument is that it skips over the possibility that Mr. Nkomo, rather than negotiating, may instead call in the Cubans. To that the response is that the internal people are prepared to fight. But could the United States then stand by?

It is late in the day to try to even the odds in Rhodesia in this way. The situation seems to us to have deteriorated too far. For all the flaws in administration policy, the Helms alternative promises no more than messy confusion. Americans who respect the internal effort might better press the administration to induce more moderation from the Patriotic Front. Why not put the Patriotic Front on notice that U.S. good will depends on its delivery of a reasonable degree of democratic procedure and racial fairness? The "signal" the administration now sends the Patriotic Front is: Almost anything goes, if you don't call the Cubans. That is what disarms Rhodesian and U.S. critics alike.

THE WASHINGTON POST

Drop in U.S. Unemployment

The astounding drop in the U.S. unemployment rate last month is heartening. It is also totally unexpected. Despite the enormous wave of young people flooding into the labor markets, more people found jobs from May to June than started looking. The unemployment rate dropped from 6.1 percent to 5.7 percent in that one month. Over the past year, employment has risen by some 4 million jobs, a phenomenal increase. With the very large numbers of women now working for wages, the ratio of jobs to population in June was the highest in the country's history.

The strange thing is that it's happening at a time when the U.S. economy is not growing very fast. Last week, the administration revised downward its estimates of current growth. It now believes the gross national product will expand only about 4.1 percent this year. There is — or, more accurately, there was — an economist's rule of thumb suggesting that a growth rate of 4 percent is necessary merely to keep unemployment from rising. But the growth rate since the beginning of the year has been hardly better than 4 percent and, after the brief spring spurt, seems clearly to be falling. Yet the statistics show hundreds of thousands of new jobs in June alone.

There is a warning in this pattern. The country is evidently closer than the administration, or most other people, would have thought to the point at which a tight labor market begins to generate inflationary wage increases. There are many different measures of unemployment — among blacks it is twice as prevalent as among whites, and among black teen-agers the rate is still 37 percent. But for the population as a whole, unemploy-

ment is now low enough to give the White House a new cause for worry: any error on the side of too rapid economic expansion threatens to fan up immediate wage inflation, on top of the present unacceptably high rate.

This decline in the unemployment figures strengthens the hand of the people who consider inflation to be far the greater danger. Above all, it strengthens the Federal Reserve Board, which has been raising interest rates as a brake. The administration is likely to respond by becoming more cautious than ever.

Perhaps the economy is entering a period of growth that will be slow, compared with the hypertonic 1960s. Perhaps it will also continue to behave like an economy in which labor is plentiful but capital is scarcer than it used to be. In the past, Americans pressed relentlessly for higher productivity through investment in labor-saving equipment and, when growth flattened, the result was rising unemployment. But the present figures suggest that companies currently are hiring people to do work that otherwise a new machine might do.

If that trend continues, the effect of prolonged low growth might be earnings and standards of living that are nearly static. The burdens of low economic growth would be shared by almost everybody in that kind of an economy, instead of being focused mainly on an unfortunate few who lost jobs. A triumph of democratic planning you could say — except for the embarrassing circumstance that nobody planned it, or even foresaw it.

THE WASHINGTON POST

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

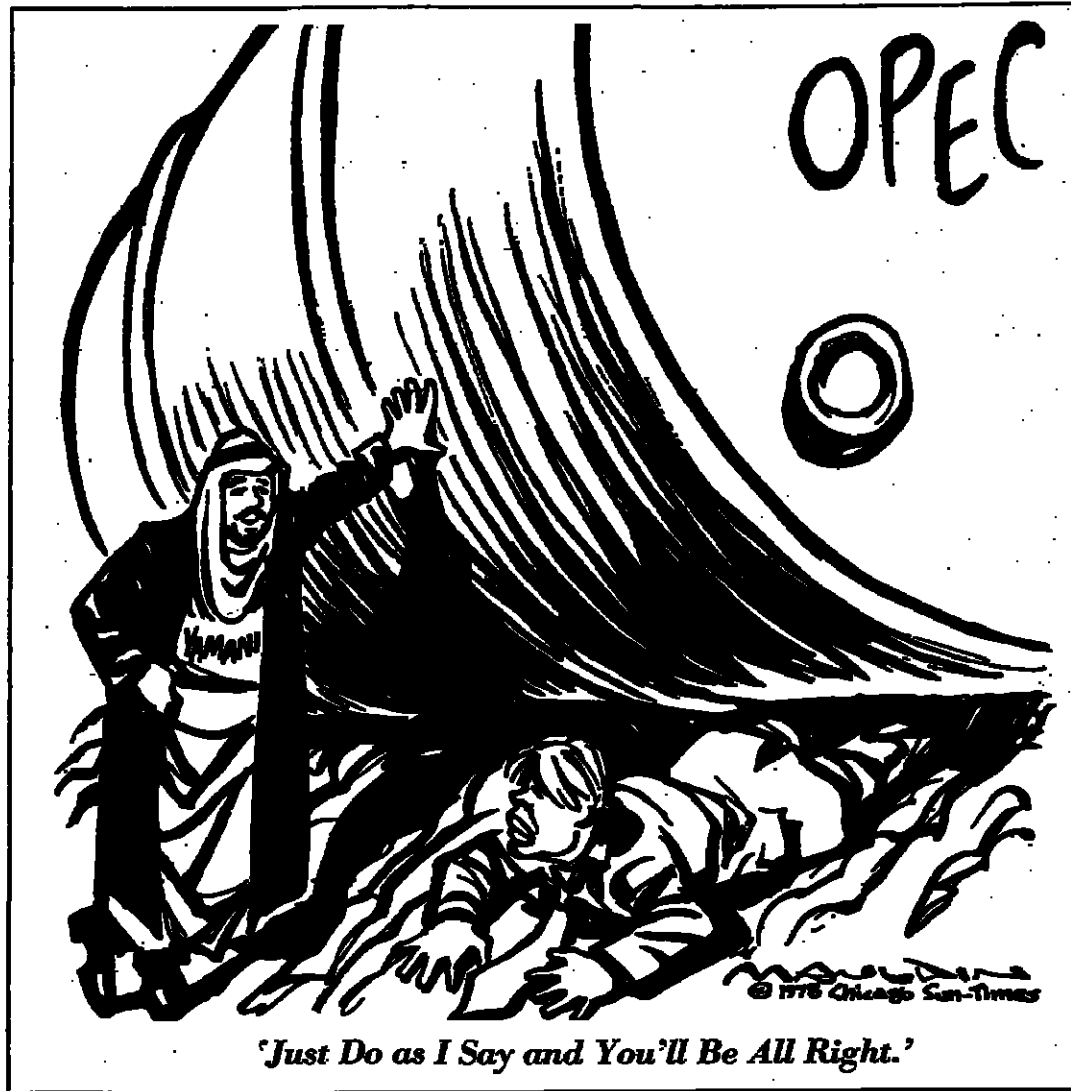
July 12, 1903

BOSTON — The president of Clark University yesterday advocated the taxing of bachelors as people who "tend to the decay of civilization." Speaking at the convention of the National Education Association here, G. Stanley Hall said that he worries when men reach the age of 30 without marrying, that when they are bachelors at 35 he thinks something is wrong, and at the age of 40 he considers the bachelor as much a traitor to his country as the man who won't fight in a war.

Fifty Years Ago

July 12, 1928

TOPEKA, Kan. — Limitations of campaign contributions to less than \$1,000 and under were urged here yesterday by Republican Sen. Arthur Capper, of Kansas, in a letter to Chairman Hubert Work, of the Republican National Committee. "Laws regulating campaign expenditure are desirable but we are assured, by this certain method, of emancipating the party from dependence on large givers with strings attached, or believed to be attached, to their subscriptions," Sen. Capper wrote.



Energy: Preventing Tragedy

By Daniel Yergin

PARIS — Complacency has spread like a thick oil spill over all aspects of the U.S. debate about energy. By 1985, however, the United States will likely regret its present inaction. For, by 1985, give or take a year or two, the United States, along with Europe and Japan, will — if present trends continue — be starting at an energy crisis far worse in economic and political consequences than the one we all went through in the early 1970s.

It is this dangerous prospect, however imperfectly seen, that is what the upcoming economic summit is all about. Or should be. The press has been of little help in alerting the public in the United States (and other countries) to the virtually predictable crisis of the 1980s. After all, didn't the oil-producing nations only a few weeks ago announce a "freeze" on oil prices until the end of the year? Isn't the crisis almost taking care of itself? Hasn't oil slipped to "third place" in U.S. imports? That last report which appeared recently, is an excellent example of a complacency-generating story, that is not only misleading but even nonsensical on its own terms. Its real meaning was that some people in Washington were preparing a response in advance to the criticism President Carter will encounter in Bonn this weekend.

The current state of the international oil market is to blame for much of the confusion. The market is temporarily and deceptively loose because of two developments: new oil production in the North Sea and Alaska, and a reduction in demand as a result of worldwide stagflation. The Carter administration thus faces, in its efforts to push energy legislation, an ancient political problem: how to rally the people during seven fat years for the seven lean years that will follow.

What will the oil balance look like by the mid-1980s? New major oil discoveries require up to a decade to be brought into significant production. Except for Mexican oil, no new sources of oil are likely to be on stream before the end of the 1980s. If one assumes some small degree of economic recovery, plus increasing demand for oil by the industrializing OPEC countries themselves and by other Third World nations, demand for OPEC oil is then likely to be 42 to 45 million barrels a day. To meet that demand — some 15 million barrels over current production levels — the oil cartel would be producing very near or even at the limits of its capacity.

This would lead to a sellers' market again, and prices would go up suddenly and dramatically. As Saudi oil minister Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani warned recently: "Once the surplus is eliminated, neither the United States nor any other superpower will be able to bring about a freeze in oil prices." He added that the real price of oil could double, while some think it could go even higher.

Such a tight market would once again strengthen the hands of the price hawks like Iran. The OPEC nations, much more sophisticated than in 1973, would not need the accident of a Yom Kippur war to spur them into raising oil prices to a level that the world could not bear.

The economic shock of such a price increase would be grave. Hyperinflation would return, as would other major reduction of investment and purchasing power in the industrial world — with catastrophic effects on growth and employment rates as well as on the basic confidence in the system that our type of economy requires. The strains on the balance of payments to countries like France, Italy, and Japan — not to mention the Third World — would be intolerable. One could hardly expect the private banking system to weather this storm with any great degree of comfort.

Overall, the economic consequences would likely be a major recession, even a world depression. Meanwhile, the political consequences would also be enormous. How long could democratic sys-

tems withstand the internal disruptions caused by such economic troubles? Conflicts would arise not only within Western nations but also among them. Indeed, since the 1973 embargo, oil and nuclear energy issues have already created serious tensions among the Western allies.

If the crunch comes, all aspects of international relations would be overshadowed by a bruising scramble for oil. For, as the lights flicker and prices skyrocket, political leaders in the West would be able to respond only to immediate domestic political imperatives, which would well put them on a collision course with other Western nations.

Finally, if we do move into a tight market in the 1980s, the industrial world will become even more dependent on Saudi Arabia, since any major new increments of production would have to come from the seemingly limitless wells of the Arabian Peninsula. That, in turn, would make the world economy abjectly dependent on an "unmodern" monarchy of 5 million people, going through the most rapid and total modernization in history. This is not exactly a recipe for stability.

Of course, the crunch can be said only to be the most likely present projection. If the world economy remains in such poor shape, then demand for oil will drop. But governments can ignore their citizens' calls to stimulate economic activity only at the risk of being ousted from office — and economic stimulation also increases the world's oil consumption. On the supply side, there seems little realistic hope for salvation in coal and nuclear power, even if most of the environmental safeguards now required were overturned tomorrow. The best bet to avoid a crisis of staggering proportions remains a thorough, but sensible and nonpunitive, program of energy conservation. And nowhere is that more important than in the United States.

For the United States is to energy consumption as Saudi Arabia is to production — the single overwhelming factor. The United States consumes a third of all the oil used in the world every day; a seventh of all the oil used in the world every day is burned on U.S. highways.

Unhappily, the United States learned little from the 1973 energy crisis. At the beginning of this year, Americans were using 18 percent more oil than they did in 1973. U.S. imports had jumped from a third to half of consumption. Whereas in 1973 Americans consumed 14 percent of OPEC's production, that figure now stands at 24 percent. At the economic summit, the other Western leaders will be asking

Carter — and justifiably so — to take measures to reverse those trends.

After all, the unattractive scenario here sketched need not happen. It is not predestined. But, if it is to be avoided, a consensus on fundamental assumptions, combined with political will and foresight, is required. These prerequisites — along with new energy sources — have so far shown themselves to be in distinctly short supply in the United States.

Daniel Yergin, a member of the Energy Research Project at the Harvard Business School, is author of "Shattered Peace" and co-author of the forthcoming "Coming to Terms: The Energy Crisis as It Really Is." He wrote this article for the International Herald Tribune.

Gloom Over Carter's Trip

David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — President Carter is going to Europe this week under almost the worst circumstances imaginable. Not since Richard Nixon made his pre-sinister visits to Moscow and the Middle East has a U.S. chief executive conferred with his counterparts at a moment when there were more reasons for skepticism about his own capacity for leadership.

The Soviet Union has dramatized its disdain for Carter's vaunted "human rights" policy by staging showcase trials of two prominent dissidents and by tightening the screws on U.S. correspondents in Moscow. At home, the sendoff to the economic summit was the concession by Carter's own top economic advisers that inflation in this country will be worse and economic growth slower than they had expected.

As if that were not enough, Carter must face his fellow heads of government without the national energy plan that all of them regard as the single most important evidence that this nation has the will and the skill to address the fundamental problems facing the international economy.

In the past week, one could hear grimly realistic appraisals of the problems in U.S.-Soviet relations, in the economy and the energy picture, from the men who advise the president in each of these areas. What is not clear, however, is whether these men — or the president they serve — understand the extent to which the present problems have been nurtured by

Call From Moscow For SALT-2 Action

By Alexander Druzhinin

MOSCOW — Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko and U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance are to meet Wednesday in Geneva to discuss, among other things, the problem of strategic arms limitation. Both the Soviet Union and the United States now agree that common ground has been found on an overwhelming majority of problems. So a last effort should be made to overcome remaining differences and wrap up the SALT-2 agreement.

Progress notwithstanding, there is no reason for optimism. No one can say for sure that the new agreement will be signed in the near future. And this makes us once again to take a look at the positions of the sides and find out the cause of the delay in these crucial negotiations.

Let's begin with the Soviet Union. For the Soviet Union the summit meeting in Vladivostok in 1974 was a milestone which supplied guidelines for further cooperation between the two countries in the field of limitation of strategic armaments. That meeting resulted in an understanding which provided a basis for the agreement.

Made Progress
The Soviet Union has never backed out on the commitments it undertook there. It continues to do everything to settle remaining differences on a mutually acceptable basis. It has made numerous proposals to this end. The Soviet Union presented a new package of proposals last May when Mr. Gromyko met President Carter and Mr. Vance.

Naturally, such an approach had to be reciprocated by the other side. For all its goodwill, the Soviet Union cannot do the job alone. Has the United States taken as constructive and consistent a stand as the Soviet Union did? I think there is no reason to say so. Moreover, one might think that the more realistic the opportunity for concluding the second strategic arms limitation agreement and the fewer unsettled problems remain on the agenda, the more hesitant and indecisive Washington is.

Aware

While speaking in favor of the SALT-2 agreement, Washington, in effect, makes it conditional upon the Soviet Union's willingness to make unilateral concessions and accede to U.S. demands. In so doing, some Washington politicians hide behind the backs of the congressmen, saying that ratification of the future agreement may run

into trouble in Congress or even be torpedoed by it.

The Soviet Union is certainly well aware of the power wielded by U.S. circles opposed to Soviet-U.S. cooperation. We also cannot fail to see that these circles step up their activities as chances for ensuring strategic arms restraint improve. Speaking of the Washington administration itself: Does it hurry to make clear where it stands on whether the United States really wants to conclude a SALT-2 agreement? Is it doing everything it can to protect the future agreement against its enemies? I think Washington even adds fuel to the fire of passions burning around the agreement by "fostering suspicion" towards the Soviet Union and its foreign policy and frightening people with alleged Soviet military threats. No wonder the atmosphere around the future agreement is getting worse still. Such an approach can only create new problems for the SALT-2 negotiations.

I shall not try to predict the outcome of the talks in Geneva. One thing is certain, however: The SALT-2 negotiations are ripe for decisions. Further progress at the talks and prospects for a new agreement depend on whether Washington would give up its inconsistent position or not. I am convinced that the United States would benefit by the agreement no less than the Soviet Union. At the same time, the United States would gain nothing if the opponents of the agreement take the upper hand and if an unrealistic position at the talks enables them to hinder the negotiations or thwart them altogether.

New Arms Race

Such an eventuality would not only damage Soviet-U.S. relations but also seriously impair the entire process of international detente. A failure of the SALT-2 agreement would result in a new arms race and a further buildup of strategic armaments.

As regards the Soviet Union, it is still prepared to seek mutually acceptable solutions to remaining problems. It is still convinced that it is high time to conclude an agreement which would substantially improve this situation all over the world.

Alexander Druzhinin is the political observer (the highest journalistic title in the Soviet Union) of the state radio and television network. He wrote this article for the International Herald Tribune.

Letters

Bhutto's Fate

The article "The Consequences of Bhutto's Fate" by Hugh Trevor-Roper (IHT, July 5) is full of erroneous statements, calculated to cast aspersions on the judicial process in Pakistan and to prejudice a case which is *sub judice*.

The highest civilian court of law in Pakistan, the Supreme Court, is now reviewing the cases of persons whom the five-man bench of the Lahore High Court convicted of murder.

The appeal in this criminal case is being heard in an open court, in the presence of international jurists and the press. It is not a trial under martial law or even a specially constituted tribunal. All the nine judges of the Supreme Court are hearing the appeal. The terms and tenure of service of the judges of the superior courts in Pakistan are fixed by the Constitution, and the judges are not, as Mr. Trevor-Roper states, government officials.

The peaceful takeover — in contrast to brutal violence and killings in other countries — and the rejection of a quick trial under martial

law in this case show that the government is not interested in eliminating personalities but in dispensing justice.

The question is: Should people of high status who are accused of murder not be tried under the law of the land? If no man is above the law, then who else but the courts of law of a country can make the final determination of guilt or innocence? With the end of the colonial era in Pakistan, this task can only be performed by the codes in our country. The Supreme Court, whose conduct has been extolled by international jurists, is engaged in that task and is fully competent to uphold, set aside or commute the sentence of the Lahore High Court. The gloomy predictions by Mr. Trevor-Roper concerning the future of Pakistan are superficial and distorted by personal prejudices. As a historian, he is peculiarly qualified to know that the future of states, as indeed of democracy, is not linked to the fate of single individuals.

KHALID ALI,
Press Counselor,
Pakistan Embassy,
Washington.

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Obituaries

John D. Rockefeller 3d, Headed Population Panel

POCANTICO HILLS, N.Y., July 11 (WP) — John D. Rockefeller 3d, 72, the eldest of the five Rockefeller brothers and the one who guided the family's philanthropies and championed public causes such as population control and support for the arts, was killed yesterday in an automobile accident.

According to police, Mr. Rockefeller was riding in a car driven by his secretary, Monica Lesko, when the car was hit head-on. Police said that a car driven by David Low, 16, first sideswiped another car, injuring the driver, and then crossed the center line and hit Miss Lesko's car. Mr. Low and Mr. Rockefeller were killed and Miss Lesko was injured.

Mr. Rockefeller was the grandson of John D. Rockefeller, the founder of Standard Oil, the father of West Virginia Gov. John D. "Jay" Rockefeller 4th and the older brother of Nelson, David, Laurence and the late Winthrop Rockefeller.

with President Nixon, who appointed the commission.

Mr. Rockefeller's efforts on behalf of the Civil Service were reflected by his founding of the Rockefeller Public Service Awards program, set up originally to honor outstanding federal career employees with prizes of \$10,000.

Mr. Rockefeller once explained that he established the awards in 1952, at the height of the McCarthy era, as a means of expressing support for the work of government employees, many of whom were then under attack for alleged Communist sympathies.

Long interested in Asia, Mr. Rockefeller in 1956 formed the Asia Society to "stimulate understanding and knowledge" between the United States and the nations across the Pacific.

Support for Arts

As a patron of the arts, he was particularly well known for his role in helping to create New York's Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts. His JDR 3d Fund also provided grants to support programs designed to improve art education in public schools.

Since 1952, Mr. Rockefeller had been board chairman of the Rockefeller Foundation, a major philanthropic organization through which members of the family support public causes throughout the world.

In 1932, he married Blanche Ferry Hooker. In addition to John 4th, they had three daughters, Sandra, Mrs. Hope Spencer and Alida.

—MARTIN WEIL

Vast Influence

Unlike the rest of his family, Mr. Rockefeller was not involved in business or politics, but he was by virtue of his wealth and interests a powerful member of the U.S. establishment, and he exercised vast influence in a wide range of areas of human endeavor at home and abroad.

Mr. Rockefeller was regarded as an important force in the improvement of the U.S. Civil Service, the improvement of U.S. relations with Asia and the expansion of opportunities in higher education for blacks.

But his widespread renown stemmed primarily from his devotion to the cause of population control. Mr. Rockefeller's voice was among the most prominent and outspoken of those who have sought during the last two decades to warn Americans about the possible consequences of unchecked population growth.

He asserted publicly in 1965 that population growth was "already severely challenging our ability to maintain and expand the community institutions and public facilities that contribute so much to the quality of our way of life."

Unassuming and Reticent

Often described as unassuming and reticent, he gained new public attention in the early 1970s as chairman of the Commission on Population Growth and the American Future. In 1972, the commission endorsed a policy of population stabilization for the United States. But its call for liberalized state abortion laws did not set well

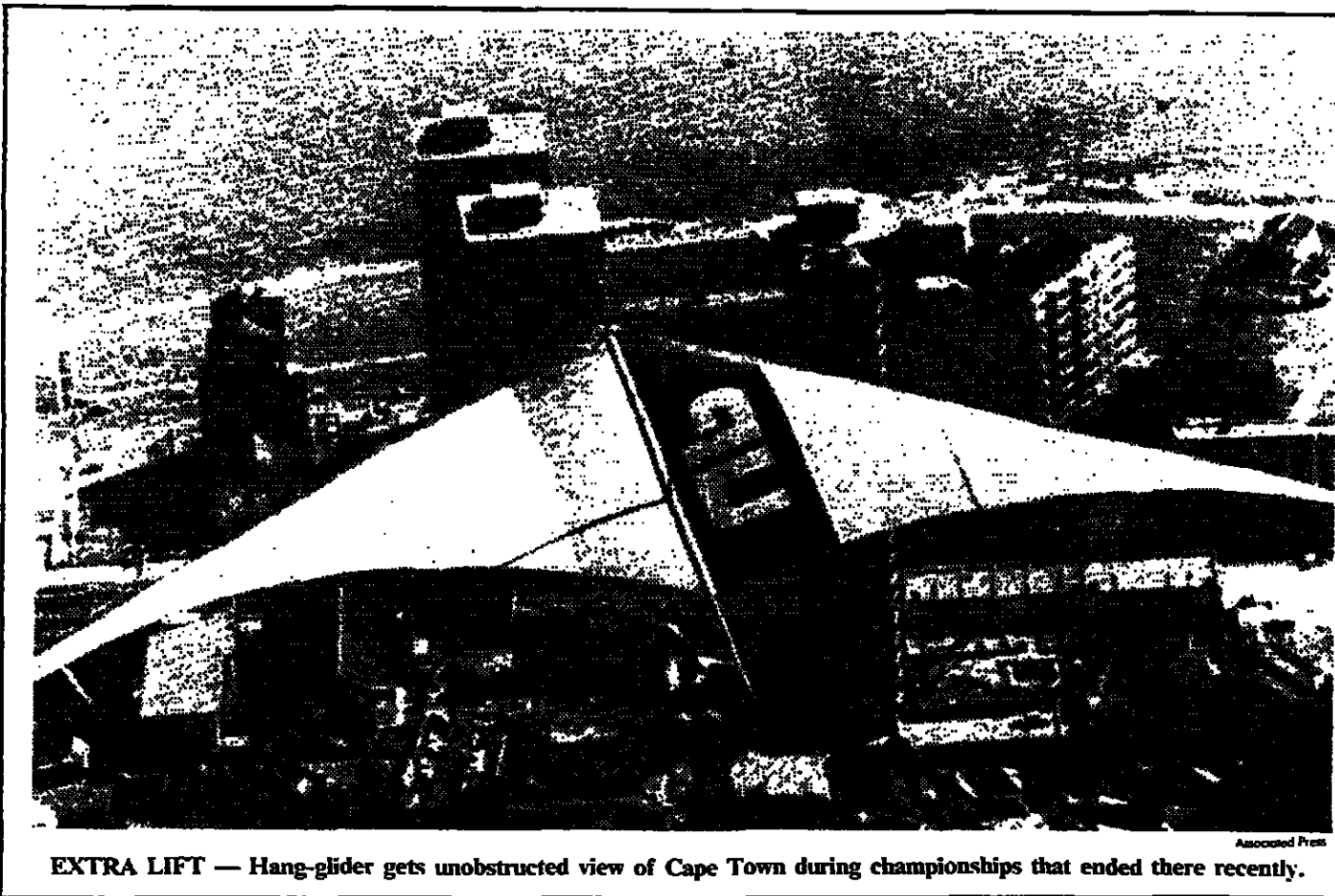
James Lampert

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 11 (AP) — James Lampert, 64, a former superintendent at the U.S. Military Academy and a former U.S. high commissioner of the Kyukyu Islands in the Pacific, died yesterday.

The retired Army lieutenant general died at the Walter Reed Army Medical Center in Washington. He had been ill for several months.

Mr. Lampert was Kyukyu commissioner from 1969 until 1972, when the islands were returned to Japan. He had been superintendent of the U.S. Military Academy at West Point from 1963 to 1966 and principal deputy assistant secretary of defense for manpower from 1966 to 1969.

He came to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1972 and was named vice president for resource development a year later, a position that he held at his death.



EXTRA LIFT — Hang-glider gets unobstructed view of Cape Town during championships that ended there recently.

Relatives a Real Problem for Korea's 6 Million Kims

By Sam Jameson

SEOUL, July 11 — When the young Korean named Kim was a graduate student in New York City, he met a Korean woman with laughing eyes and a mischievous sense of humor. She, too, was studying abroad.

The attraction was mutual and immediate. He asked her for a dinner date, and they met several days later. "I think I had already fallen in love with her, and I think she liked me, too," Mr. Kim recalled.

He had not yet asked her name, nor had he given his. To Koreans, exchanging names is almost an intimacy.

When he finally introduced himself and asked her name, she became sad. Her name was Kim, too, and that meant they had a common male ancestor. They could never marry. In South Korea no man and woman with a common ancestor in the male lineage are permitted to marry, by custom and by law. Less than 1 percent of this nation's 35 million people have defied tradition and married illegally.

An estimated 6 million South Koreans named Kim — about one-sixth of the population — trace their common ancestor to a man who may never have existed, or at least could not have existed as re-

ords claim. That common ancestor is listed as King Kim Su Ro of the ancient kingdom of Karaku.

Records in the Karaku Central Ancestors Association in Seoul claim that Kim Su Ro was born in A.D. 41 from a golden egg, grew to an adult in seven years, took a princess from India named Ho as a bride and ruled the kingdom of Karaku for 158 years.

Today the king's descendants have become the most numerous of all clans in Korea and are normally called Kims of Kimhae.

Kim Hong In, director of the ancestors office, said that some genealogists theorize that the first king actually may have been three different people, all of whom assumed the same name.

Beginning with the second generation, records of life spans assume normal proportions, and from the 10th generation on records are copious in detail. They show the birthdate, birthplace, occupation and graveyard site for each man, and the clan origin, birthdate and graveyard site of each man's wife.

The graveyard sites are listed. Mr. Kim explained, to enable the present-day head of each sub-branch of the Kim family to offer prayers to all of his paternal ancestors back to Kim Su Ro, whose grave near Kimhae is the site of

large clan gatherings at least once a year.

Kim Hong In estimated that about 100,000 Kims of Kimhae are being born every year.

Children of female Kims adopt their father's lineage and leave the Kim clan. But because of the Kimhae Kims' sheer numbers, their share of the Korean population continues to expand. Kim Hong In said. And at least 2 million more Kims of Kimhae are estimated to live in North Korea, with thousands of others in Los Angeles, Japan and Brazil.

And another 600,000 Koreans named Ho, descendants of the wife of King Kim Su Ro, cannot marry among the Kims or among each other because the king, to honor his queen, had two of their sons assume her family name. That gave both the Kim clan and the Ho clan what is still considered to be a common male ancestor.

Nor is the problem of the ban on clan marriage limited to the Kims of Kimhae. There are only 249 family names in South Korea, and four — Kim, Lee, Park and Choi — accounted for 50.1 percent of the population in the 1975 census. Most of the members of those four families find themselves in the same situation as the Kims of Kimhae.

Recently some in South Korea have begun to challenge what critics call the irrationalities of the tradition. Few wish to get rid of the family system, which is considered the foundation of Korean society. But some of its excesses and aspects that appear to discriminate against women are being questioned.

Last year a proposal was submitted to the National Assembly to abolish the endless ban on intraclan marriage and substitute a ban on marriage only up to eight degrees of relationship. Marriages between men and women whose closest common forebears were great-great-grandparents — a common blood relationship of 3.125 percent — would have been permitted.

Although the proposal never got off the ground, assembly members revealed that an estimated 100,000 couples had defied the ban on clan marriage and had produced an estimated 270,000 children considered illegitimate.

The assembly then enacted a one-time-only law permitting such couples to legitimize their marriages and their children, providing it was done during 1978.

— Los Angeles Times

Claims Agent Ordered Cover-Up

Ex-Informant for the FBI Is Said to Admit Murder

By Howell Raines

ATLANTA, July 11 (NYT) — The FBI's chief paid informant in the Ku Klux Klan in the early 1960s has told the Alabama authorities that, while on the bureau payroll, he shot a black man to death, then kept quiet about the killing at the instruction of an FBI agent, according to investigative documents.

The account given to Alabama authorities by the informant, Gary Rowe Jr., has been denied by the agent whom Mr. Rowe named. A spokesman for the bureau said that its files contained no record of such a shooting, which Mr. Rowe told investigators occurred during racial rioting in Birmingham.

Mr. Rowe, in turn, has accused the FBI of having purged its files about his undercover work in Klan "action squads" in an effort to protect its own reputation, according to investigative records compiled by the Alabama attorney general's office and the Birmingham police department.

Questioned in Bombings

Mr. Rowe told Alabama investigators of the previously unreported killing while they were questioning him last year about the 1963 bombing that killed four black children at the 16th Street Baptist Church in Birmingham. The investigative documents show that Mr. Rowe twice failed polygraph tests in which he denied direct involvement in that and two other bombings.

As a result of those tests, according to sources close to the renewed investigation into racial violence in Alabama in the 1960s, Mr. Rowe is suspected of having acted as an agent-provocateur, participating in and helping to plan the violent activity that the FBI had hired him to monitor.

Byron McFall, the agent to whom Mr. Rowe said he reported the shooting, contended that the informant's account was "an absolute falsehood." Mr. McFall, now a state judge in Oklahoma City, was an FBI agent in Birmingham from 1958 to 1964. Mr. Rowe received monthly payments of \$20 to \$300 from the bureau for his reports to Mr. McFall and others in the agency's Birmingham office between 1960 and 1965.

Ploy Is Charged

Mr. McFall said that Mr. Rowe had fabricated the incident to "gain attention."

Because the polygraph tests indicated that Mr. Rowe was involved in other incidents of violence, however, the Alabama authorities are unsure what to make of the confession. One theory investigators have

developed is that, whether or not Mr. Rowe reported the shooting, it may actually have occurred and he may fear that it will be uncovered in the new inquiries.

Thus, in apparently confessing to a previously undisclosed crime, one of the investigative memos suggested, Mr. Rowe may have been bargaining for blanket immunity from state prosecution for whatever occurred while he was an undercover agent.

Soviet Troops End Maneuvers

EAST BERLIN, July 11 (Reuters) — Soviet troops in East Germany are believed to have concluded their biggest maneuvers in central Europe for three years, held amid a total news blackout.

The only announcement came last month, when the Soviet Defense Ministry in Moscow said exercises involving 30,000 soldiers and airmen would take place from July 3 to 8 in East Germany, just south of Berlin.

According to the Western sources, the troops practiced a west-east sweep across the country, beginning on Thursday between Stendal and Magdeburg near the West German border and winding up yesterday, probably with a mock battle in the Spree Forest region southeast of Berlin.

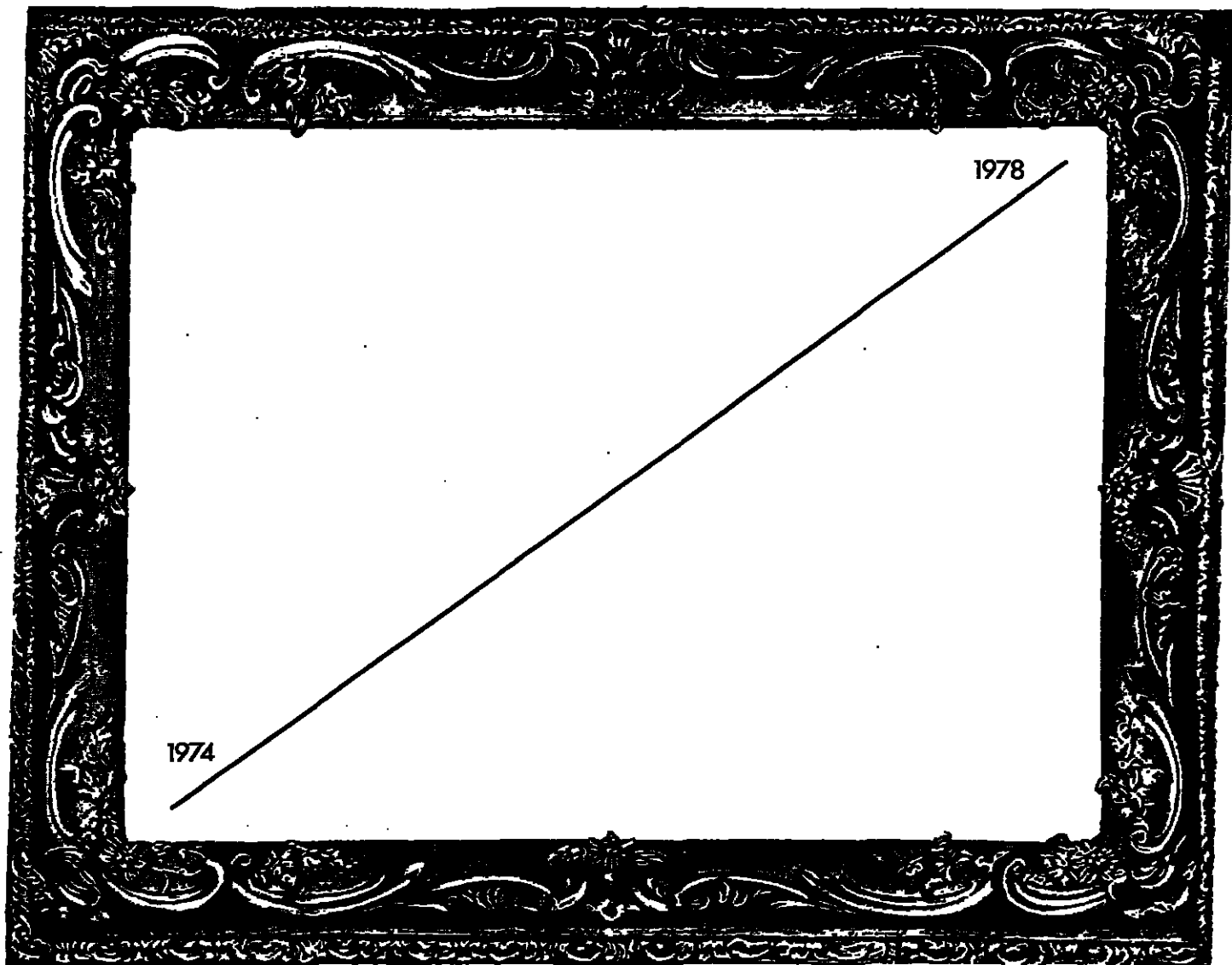
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The Dewar Highlander.

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Spain Moves While Seeming to Stand Still

By Stanley Meisler

MADRID, July 11 — "We Spaniards fear ourselves," a member of the Cabinet said the other day. This fear, justified by history, has slowed the drama in Spain's incredible transition to democracy. The slowdown is probably healthy. The fear has spawned caution. As a result of the caution, Spain sometimes moves now while seeming to stand still. The steps taken seem imperceptible until measured against where Spain stood before.

There are great weaknesses in this. Democracy needs drama to function well. The people need to know where they are going and why. Yet, on balance, Spain's fragile democracy may gain strength from all the quiet caution.

Dramatic Changes

Franco died in November, 1975, after ruling Spain for almost four decades. King Juan Carlos, set off on a period of dizzying change. The king dismissed Franco's premier and appointed his own man, Adolfo Suarez. Mr. Suarez pressured Franco's rubber-stamp parliament into abolishing itself. Politicking was suddenly allowed. In defiance of the army, but with the encouragement of the king, Mr. Suarez legalized the Communist Party. On June 15 of last year, Spaniards elected a new Cortes (parliament) in the first free elections in 41 years.

Then, as if Spaniards were fearful of their pace, the drama slowed. Spanish politicians settled down to write a democratic constitution. It has been a laborious and dull process. There is no doubt that Spain will have the constitution before the end of the year, but the significance can be exaggerated. Spanish constitutions have never meant much. Spain has had nine since the first was written in 1812. They lasted an average of 15 years each.

Period of Compromise

More important than writing the constitution, the politicians have tended to accommodate each other in the last year, to work out the rules of the political future. There have been changes of attitude, changes of mood that are sure to control Spanish democracy once the drama picks up again. And it probably will pick up again by the end of this year or early next, when municipal and parliamentary elections are expected.

The most significant change has probably been in the perception of the Socialist Workers Party, the largest opposition party. A year ago, it was impossible to imagine the Socialists running the Spanish government. Even the Socialists could not imagine it.

If the Socialists had won last year's parliamentary elections, the victory would have been stolen from them. The king, who had the legal right then to ignore the returns, would never have appointed a Socialist premier. The military would not have allowed it. This reality mocked Spain's pretensions to democracy.

Respect for Socialists

All that has changed. When the polls show the Socialist Workers Party to be more popular than Mr. Suarez' Union of the Democratic Center, there are no cries of outrage. When the newspapers publish photos of Socialist leader Felipe Gonzalez, 36, playing goalie in a soccer match between journalists and politicians, it is clear to the readers that Mr. Gonzalez might be their premier some day.

The change has been wrought carefully by King Juan Carlos and Mr. Suarez. They have spent the year treating Mr. Gonzalez as the respectable leader of the opposition. Bit by bit, the Spanish people, whether they would vote for him or not, have come to accept the possibility of his leadership.

It is not known whether the generals have fallen in line with this view. If not, they have isolated themselves. Spain is not polarized the way it was before the civil war, when Franco's uprising against a leftist government was welcomed by at least a large minority of the population.

There is, of course, no certainty that the Socialists can win the next elections. No matter what the polls say, Mr. Suarez will be a formidable opponent. But it is inconceivable that victory would be stolen from the Socialists if they won.

Confrontation Avoided

Mr. Suarez has worked to avoid the polarization and bitter confrontation that led to war in the 1930s. In doing so, he has reflected the fear of most Spaniards that democracy may lead to violence.

Mr. Suarez and Mr. Gonzalez reportedly have met often to determine the rules of their competition. It is understood that they have agreed that their parties may compete for the same voters — those in the center. This would keep Mr. Suarez' followers from moving to the right to attract the hard-line Francoists and keep the Socialists from moving to the left to attract Communists. That is why Mr. Gonzalez is trying to persuade his party to stop calling itself Marxist.

If the rules work, Spain might have a two-party system somewhat like that of Germany or Britain. A bitter left-right confrontation would be avoided. But there are obstacles. The Communist Party,

which won 9 percent of the vote last time, might gain enough votes to force the Socialists into an alliance.

Consensus Stressed

In his zeal to avoid confrontation, Mr. Suarez has become almost obsessed with consensus. Every major issue of the last year has been handled by private agreement among the politicians.

Consensus has made the Cortes impotent. It has little to do but ratify decisions made by the politicians in secret. It has even laid aside its powers to air social issues not related to legislation.

Consensus has its critics. Jose Maria de Arellano, a former foreign minister, said recently that "it is normal for democracies to function with dissent, not consensus."

The preoccupation with consensus seems to have damaged Mr. Suarez' popularity. He has become more of a faceless bureaucrat than a national leader. Associates of the premier, 45, insist that he is an inward man who feels uncomfortable with public politicking. He was trained as a bureaucrat in the Franco regime. He was schooled in working behind closed doors, and he obviously still prefers it.

Popularity Blossomed

In the 18 months after Franco's death, Mr. Suarez became an extremely popular figure. A magazine ran a cover cartoon of him dressed as Superman and labeled it "Suarezman." Mr. Suarez had the chance then to show himself indispensable to Spanish democracy. That would have been dangerous for democracy in a country trying to recover from four decades of personal dictatorship. But Mr. Suarez held back, and democratic institutions now have a chance to become more important than personalities.

There are some lingering dangers for Spanish democracy. The most obvious is the mood of the armed forces. The Francoist armed forces have grudgingly accepted reforms in the transition from dictatorship to democracy, but there have been moments of great tension.

The most recent has come over the Basques. ETA, the Basque separatist organization, has accepted the democracy of King Juan Carlos and Mr. Suarez with no more enthusiasm than it accepted the dictatorship of Franco. In fact, ETA terrorism has increased. Since last year's parliamentary elections, ETA reportedly has killed 23 persons, mostly policemen. To make matters worse, ETA still seems to enjoy the sympathy of a large minority of Basques.

The danger is that army officers, fed up with Basque terrorism, will

impose martial law, with or without the government's consent, in the Basque provinces.

Economic Difficulties

The economy poses another problem. While democracy has blossomed, the economy has stagnated. Spain now has the highest unemployment of more than 10 percent, high inflation, the recent bankruptcies, and a large deficit in the balance of trade. This crisis has nothing to do with democracy, although it is true that Mr. Suarez, during the period of hectic reform, ignored the economy.

Ironically, when he finally did turn to economic problems, he faced more opposition from businessmen than from leftists. The businessmen were angered by the government's attempt to collect income taxes. Pressure from the business community forced Mr. Suarez to fire his vice premier for economic affairs.

There has been some economic improvement lately, stemming mainly from union acceptance of limits on wage increases. But Spain is not out of its economic crisis yet. A sudden relapse might convince a large number of Spaniards to accept the slogan of the extreme right, "We lived better under Franco."

© Los Angeles Times

Accused Nazi

In Mental Ward

BRASILIA, July 11 (AP) — Gustav Wagner, a former Nazi SS officer accused of murdering Jews during World War II, is being treated in a psychiatric hospital, authorities have disclosed.

Mr. Wagner, sought by West Germany in the killings of Jews and other prisoners at the Nazi extermination camp at Sobibor, Poland, in 1942 and 1943, was arrested in May near Sao Paulo.

Mr. Wagner, 66, has attempted suicide twice in prison — once by swallowing the crushed lenses of his eyeglasses and once by banging his head against a wall, according to officials. Court action on West Germany's extradition request is not expected until next month.

Mideast Tour by Fukuda

TOKYO, July 11 (UPI) — Premier Takeo Fukuda will visit Iran, Egypt and Saudi Arabia Sept. 5-13. He will be the first Japanese premier to tour the Middle East, the government announced yesterday.

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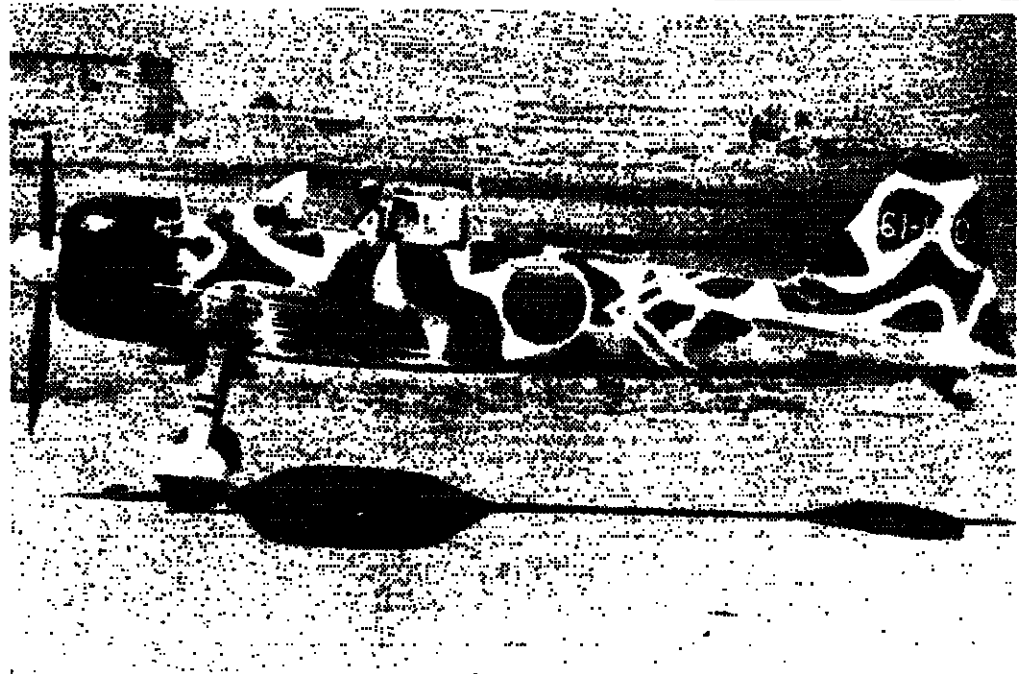
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WINGS OF WAR — Don Lykins, chairman of the Planes of Fame Air Museum, lands a restored Japanese Zero fighter at Long Beach Airport in California. The World War II plane will fly over Japan next month to take part in a commemoration of the end of the war.

U.S. Shows Bulletproof Fashions

'Anti-Terrorist' Fair Is Held in Paris

PARIS (UPI) — If a terrorist had attacked the occupants of the limousines parked the other day along a tree-lined avenue in suburban Neuilly he would have been in for a surprise.

The vehicles belonged to business executives and government officials who were shopping for the latest security devices on exhibit at an "anti-terrorist" fair organized by the U.S. Trade Center.

Thirty-eight companies representing U.S. security technology,

reputedly the most advanced in the world, demonstrated everything from a \$110,000 armored Rolls Royce — available with an extra anti-bazooka option which means armor that can stand up to a rocket shell — to a bulletproof corset for \$160.

The customers browsed through displays of miniature radio transmitters that give an automatic alert in case of attack, and bulletproof slacks, recommended for protection against the terrorist tactic of gunshot wounds in the knees.

For cheapshots — or for those who trust terrorists to have good aim — simple bulletproof knee pads were available in three sizes at \$25 a pair.

Ceramic Vests

To complete their wardrobes, executives could choose from 3-pound bulletproof vests in enameled ceramic — the manufacturers say that they supply the CIA — striped "diplomat-style" vests to go under tailcoats, and shoes with steel soles and toes, used by the police and military.

Besides the Rolls Royce, there were armored Mercedes-Benz 450s for \$70,000 and a small armored panel truck for \$14,000.

The most innovative devices were anti-kidnaping cases. One, selling for \$12,000, included a matchbox-sized alarm device to be carried by the executive and an attaché case to be carried by an employee up to 250 yards away. The alarm box sends a signal to the employee's case whenever the box is pressed, either by the victim or

by his aggressors when they search him.

A salesman said that 50 such cases already had been sold in France.

Sensitive Alarm

One of the alarm systems goes off with a simple movement of the arm; another can be worn as a bracelet.

There also were devices that sort hundreds of letters in minutes to detect letter bombs, machines to locate bugs in offices and on clothing or to show if a telephone conversation is tapped.

An exhibitor, Olivier Delaunay, said: "There is still a mental block against protection, as there used to be against lifeboats. Now nobody goes to sea without a lifeboat."

Mental block or not, the security device business in France grossed \$380 million in 1976 and is expected to grow to \$425 million by 1980.

Skylab Develops Power Problem

HOUSTON, July 11 (AP) — For the third time in less than two months, the Skylab space craft has developed power system problems which have caused it to lose altitude, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration reports.

The craft's inability to orient itself has left its solar cells facing away from the sun, resulting in a loss of power. NASA spokesman Bob Gordon said that engineers believe the "attitude shift" is the result of an on-board power problem.

Algerian Woman Allegedly Kidnapped

Two Nations Quarrel Over Fate of the 'Stolen' Wife

By Jane M. Friedman

PARIS, July 11 (IHT) — A modern-day Romeo and Juliet drama involving an Algerian woman allegedly stolen from her husband by her brother has become a point of contention between the governments of Canada and Algeria.

Last week, the Canadian government protested the kidnapping, which officials believe occurred on Canadian soil in April, to Algeria's foreign minister, Abdelaziz Bouteflika, asking for "justice and reparations." Since there had been no response from Algiers, Canadian Minister of External Affairs Don Jamieson sent an emissary to Algeria last Saturday to impress upon the Algerians the importance Canada attaches to the case. The emissary has not yet met with Mr. Bouteflika.

While Canadian officials in Paris insist that tension is not escalating, Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau has implied in statements that if the woman, Mrs. Dalila Maschino, is not free to return to her husband in Canada, relations between the two countries could suffer.

The alleged kidnapping of Dalila Maschino, 26, by her brother, Messaoud Zeghar, 55, a close associate of President Houari Boumedienne, has become an emotional issue in Canada on the grounds of women's rights and the violation of Canada's territorial integrity.

It has also attracted attention in France, where 150 intellectuals, including Jean-Paul Sartre and Simone de Beauvoir, have signed a petition urging Mr. Boumedienne to obtain the girl's freedom. L'Express, the French weekly newsmagazine, said in an editorial that "there has been a violation of

human rights"; French newspapers have made similar statements.

Mrs. Maschino's husband, Denis, also 26, is a Christian of French nationality. His father, Maurice Maschino, is also French. He was at one time a supporter of the Algerian regime but turned against it in the 1960s.

The Beginning

The drama began on April 25 when Mrs. Maschino disappeared from her home in Montreal. According to Montreal police reports and letters that Mrs. Maschino has slipped out of her brother's home in Algeria, Mr. Zeghar hired a DC-8 jet and flew it, with an American crew, to Montreal. About 12 family members were reportedly involved in the plot. On the night of April 24, Mrs. Maschino went to dinner with an aunt and uncle and then visited her two sisters, who also live in Montreal.

"I think they put something in the tea," Mrs. Maschino said later in a letter to her husband. "I was in a coma."

According to witnesses interviewed by police, Mrs. Maschino was taken to Dorval International Airport and the waiting DC-8 jet. She was rolled out to the plane in a wheelchair. According to press reports, the operation cost Mr. Zeghar \$150,000.

Today, Mrs. Maschino is at the country home of her brother in the hills 200 miles south of Algiers. Mr. Zeghar insists the girl asked to come home and is free to leave. A Swiss journalist, flown to the estate in El Eulma, said that Mrs. Maschino looked happy. She reportedly said that her marriage had been a "farce" and added she had been forced to marry Mr. Maschino be-

cause he possessed erotic photos of her.

Letters, written in English, that Mrs. Maschino has sent from El Eulma contradict this version of events. "I am in a prison," she said in one letter. She added that her brother planned to marry her to an Algerian Moslem.

While the Canadian government considers the case an affair of state, the Algiers government has maintained it is a "private affair."

The issue boils down to a battle between Canadian law and women's rights on the one hand and Algerian traditions on the other. According to Algerian law, an Algerian woman of the Moslem faith may not marry a foreigner who is not Moslem. Mrs. Maschino's marriage is, therefore, not recognized in Algeria. According to tradition, a single woman's life is in the hands of either her brother or her father. Mr. Zeghar had disapproved of the marriage when it took place in 1975 and had entreated his sister to return home.

"These kinds of things go on all the time in Algeria," said an Algerian journalist. "The problem is that Zeghar did this in Canada, not in Algeria."

"Women are dominated by their fathers and brothers and most marriages are arranged," said Fadel M'Rabet, the author of two feminist books on Algerian women and the stepmother of Denis Maschino.

Denis Maschino's father, Maurice, 47, lived through a similar experience when he fell in love with Fadel M'Rabet in Algeria. The elder Mr. Maschino had been an admirer of the Algerian revolution and had renounced his French citizenship to become Algerian in 1962. He married Fadel in 1963.

"Then you still had to be Moslem to marry a Moslem woman," he said in his Paris apartment. "but the conversion took three minutes."

Today, these conversions are apparently frowned upon.

Increasingly Disillusioned

Maurice Maschino and Fadel M'Rabet became increasingly disillusioned by Algeria and eventually returned to France. Mr. Maschino reclaimed his French citizenship. He writes for Le Monde and teaches in high school.

His son Denis met Dalila at school in Algiers. She was permitted to study but was always accompanied by two bodyguards. She escaped from her older brother in 1975 during a trip to Geneva and traveled by train to Paris, where she and Denis married. Later that year the couple moved to Canada, where they enrolled in universities, to be far from the woman's family. They requested Canadian citizenship.

The plight of Dalila Maschino has captivated the Canadian public and her letters have been published almost in entirety.

In one recent letter, she appeared resigned to a forced remarriage. She expressed her love for her husband and hoped that they would one day meet again. She expressed the fear that his love for her would fade.

"We have lost today but we are young and we will win one day (if you want)," she wrote in small script. "I am always thinking of you and will love you forever. I think there is no way to get out of here. I hate each of them."

"If I accept to marry" she added, "it is because I cannot live in this place. . . . We will meet again and

live together as soon as one of them will disappear. I will take my revenge one day. I just ask you to believe in us and not forget me."

Denis Maschino has offered to convert to Islam but to no avail. Although the Canadian government is convinced a crime was committed on its territory, it has chosen diplomatic pressure on Mr. Boumedienne rather than issuing an arrest warrant. There is an extradition treaty between Canada and Algeria and the Canadians do not want to spoil their relations with Algeria, their main African trading partner. Canadian exports to Algeria totaled \$175 million last year.

The elder Maschino hopes that the couple will be able to meet on neutral territory where Dalila could declare her will, free from duress.

To observers, this possibility seems remote. Mr. Zeghar is a powerful man. According to reports, he owns two small American airline companies. He is a friend of David Rockefeller, owns homes in several countries and has amassed a fortune despite Algerian socialism. He has been responsible, according to reports, for Algerian arms purchases, internal security and recent commercial deals such as contracts to sell Algerian natural gas to American companies.

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Movies in London

Below-Par Mel Brooks
Rocks the House Anyway

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

LONDON, July 11 (IHT) — There is an alarming shortage of first-rate cinema clowns. In the recent batch of American laugh-stalkers, Mel Brooks stands head and shoulders above his contemporaries. When he is at his best, he is comparable to that unfailingly funny Frenchman, Jacques Tati. In his latest opus, "High Anxiety," (at the Prince Charles and the Odeon Kensington Two) Brooks is below his customary par, but even here his comic talent as an actor asserts itself to convulse the house.

A fresh idea will nearly automatically curvy a screen comedy. Though deficient on the technical side and shot at minimum cost, it is always far more amusing than the slick, studied production of one with a less bouncy premise. The great movie comedies — those of Chaplin, Mack Sennett, W.C. Fields and the Marx Brothers — are not notable for their art work or lavish appointments. They required no polish to tickle, and this Brooks, as a cineast, has hitherto appreciated.

In his very first essay, "The Producers," he hit on a thematic scheme that was a howl, outlining the career of a tacky impresario who is raising backing for a show, all the while trying to make certain that it will fail so that he may pocket the investors' money from his overselling of shares. A musical revue bearing the repugnant title, "Springtime for Hitler," seems to him a likely candidate for his get-

rich-quick finagling. When, due to its sheer awfulness, it draws the town, he lands in the penitentiary for fraud.

In adapting the Ilf-Petrov Russian novel, "Twelve Chairs," Brooks similarly plucked a bright idea. Throwing the uplift "moral" of the story into the nearest wastepaper basket, he concentrated on a rogues' comedy depicting the trials and tribulations of a trio of non-conformists ducking the police in the Socialist Republic. In his travesty of the traditional Western, "Blazing Saddles," and in his affectionate spoofing of the nontalkie, "Silent Movie," his originality as a humorist were happily in evidence. The foundation of his new film is more commonplace, and he resorts to threadbare vaudeville clichés to keep it in motion.

A Psychiatrist

It is dedicated to Alfred Hitchcock and purports to be a parody of the suspense thriller. Brooks plays a psychiatrist who, having been awarded the Nobel Prize, is appointed director of a California mental clinic, known as the Psycho-Neurotic Institute for the Very, Very Nervous. Subject to recurrent attacks of hysterical anxiety, he is ridden by perpetual fear in his new post where the resident physicians are under the thumb of a domineering nurse who looks as though she had stepped out of a Charles Adams cartoon.

The situation of mad doctors in



Howard Morris (left), as Prof. Lillotman, and Mel Brooks, showing signs of "High Anxiety."

charge of a lunatic asylum is borrowed from Poe's tale of terror in which a hospital for the insane is taken over by the patients. It has been reboiled for innumerable horror movies and for travesties of them. Brooks' appropriation of the theme is disappointingly banal. He has rigged it out with gags, many of them venerable standbys of the music hall as is the inclusion of a Viennese psychoanalyst with a thick Dutch accent. Nor are his innovations to be recommended, one sequence revealing the frightened analyst in flight from a flock of defecating pigeons. The script, in short, must be given a low mark and serves as a caution to overambitious comics who would be authors and directors as well. As an author in this instance, Brooks would have profited by collaborating with a bright comedy playwright.

As a performer, he comes to the rescue of his scenario and enlivens the proceedings, making it a sort of one-man show surrounded by obliging stooges. Cloris Leachman is

the forbidding nurse and Madeline Kahn is the distressed heroine. Harvey Korman, Howard Morris and Dick Van Patten are members of the clinic's staff, and Ron Carey is a helpful chauffeur. As the main attraction, Brooks even sings a theme song of his own composition, an ode to high anxiety. Its music is in the Sinatra vein, but he renders it in the Harry Richman manner.

"Go Tell It to the Spartans" (at the London Pavilion) is another Vietnam war film, depicting the U.S. military's entrance into the conflict in 1964 and casting before it the sinister shadow of the disaster that is to come. It is honest, but it is a monotonous rehash filled with rewording platitudes and hackneyed characterizations, above which only Burt Lancaster, as a tough career officer trying to hold a jungle outpost, can rise. Its failure will give fresh credence to the theory that the public wants no more films on the matter. Yet the most

anxiously awaited film of the year, Coppola's "Apocalypse," concerns the Vietnam war.

It would seem that producers have an erroneous opinion of what audiences want. After World War I, during which war propaganda films ruled the screen, they decided to call a halt on them. Some daring wrongheaded then decided to produce "The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse," which rescued the Metro company from the verge of bankruptcy. Despite its huge success, it was regarded as an exception to the rule until the release some years later of "The Big Parade," which remains the only film to have played two consecutive years on Broadway. A whole school of war films followed — "Wings," "What Price Glory?," "Lilac Time," "All Quiet on the Western Front" and "Journey's End" — and in their wake came pathetic imitations. It is unlikely that a powerful film on Vietnam would be automatically rejected. The case remains to be tested.

JAZZ

Mozart Is Good for Virtuoso's Image

By Michael Zwerin

PARIS, July 11 (IHT) — Musicians tend to split music into fragments and then put themselves in one small place. For example, first they limit themselves to one instrument, say piano; then they play jazz piano, jazz electric piano, free jazz electric piano, European-style free jazz electric piano.

Michel Portal goes to the other extreme. He is a virtuoso classical clarinetist as well as ope of Europe's top jazzmen, and he also plays bass clarinet, contrabass clarinet, all the saxophones, flute and bandoneon, an Argentine accordion he learned working "les bals" when he was younger.

He lives amid monumental disorder in Paris' bourgeois 17th arrondissement. ("What's the point of cleaning up? I'd just have to do it again tomorrow.") Scores are strewn around the carpet. Records (Cesar Franck, Mozart, Lewis Furey, Eric Dolphy) lean against chairs and tumble from the piano. Tapes hang from their reels and pile on the floor. It's hard to avoid stepping on a musical instrument.

Where does his eclecticism come from? "It's probably just temperament. Some men need one woman, others need 12. You can't say to someone it's no good to have 12 women. It might be good for him and not for you."

"Certain instruments sometimes just cannot fulfill my vision. If I feel like exploding, a clarinet won't take me very far. I'm better off switching to tenor saxophone."

Bell in a Bowl

He is Basque, with the kind of inherent craziness you expect from the Basques. He has been known to play with the bell of his bass clarinet in a bowl of water. He has in fact been accused of being too much the crowd-pleaser, of being an avant-garde multi-instrumentalist to attract attention, of playing the matador with his aficionados screaming "Ole!" after each pass at the musical bull.

It is criticism he resents: "Jazz Hot magazine put me down for wearing a beret last year in Chateaufort. I wore it because it was cold. They said I was trying to present myself as a real Frenchman... a man of the people, that I'd do anything to get the crowd with me. They called me a sort of demagogue."

"I suppose I do want to be popular, or at least one side of me wants to. I don't know where it comes from. I try to suppress that. But, you see, once you go outside the accepted norms of jazz, people start to consider you a bad boy. One reason I continue to play Mozart, which is beginning to bore me, is that it's good for my image. I can't

Eclectic jazzman Michel Portal, a French Basque, shown here without his clarinet, saxophones, flutes, etc.

Thierry Troussier

be that much of a troublemaker if I play Mozart. But I have enough discipline and tradition with classical music. When I play jazz, I want to amuse myself, to have the liberty to wear a beret, for example."

Portal's eclecticism does not extend to playing mainstream jazz or bebop: "I don't want to be a caricature of Charlie Parker. Those aren't my roots. Mozart, on the other hand, is part of my European heritage. But his music is fixed. It will never move anymore. Whereas jazz is always moving. It's created anew each time it's played. Improvisation is everyday life, like shaving."

In every branch of contemporary music the performer has become more creative than he has been for centuries. This is thanks principally to jazz, which has fostered interest in improvisation as a way of making music more democratic, more of a participatory art.

Improvising for Portal is a sort of political act, an assertion of his right of free speech. It is unpredictable.

Ballet in London

Nureyev Leaps From Classical to Camp

Oleg Kerensky

LONDON, July 11 (IHT) — The third and last week of Victor Hochhauser's Nureyev Festival at the Coliseum is in some ways the most amazing proof yet of the superstar's endless versatility and continued drawing power. Neither the Dutch National Ballet nor its three resident choreographers would in themselves get anywhere near filling this huge theater but, with Nureyev appearing in four highly contrasted roles, it is packed. It is certainly a rewarding experience to see him doing everything from classical pyrotechnics to camp comedy in one evening.

With one exception, this is the program that was seen in New York earlier this year and will be seen in St. Louis, Chicago and San Francisco next month. I regret that the British Musicians' Union vetoed the use of a tape of Strauss' "Four Last Songs" and thus prevented London audiences seeing Rudolph Nureyev's attractive setting of them.

Instead we have Hans van Manen's mildly anemic version of Van Manen's "Adagio Hammerklavier," which is already known here. So, of course, is Nureyev's "Cossack" pas de deux, but now that the Royal Ballet no longer engages him, he has not done it here for some time — his leaps and spins around the stage are still spine-tingling in their danger and excitement.

Main interest, however, focused on his first London appearance in Van Manen's "Four Seasons Pieces," created at Covent Garden for Anthony Dowell, and in the new ballets by Van Dantzig and Toer van Schayk. The Schumann, which originally carried a brief program note saying it had no plot, now has an even longer synopsis than the one printed earlier in New York.

Different Style

Nureyev is not quite as well suited as Dowell to the very quick, light solo in which the hero finally expresses his acceptance of his status as a "loner," but for the rest his very different style and personality suit the ballet equally well.

Van Schayk's new version of "Faun," to the Debussy music, is a surprisingly effective little joke. Nureyev appears as a factory cleaner, flirting with two bored fellow-workers in their meal break and pretending to be the celebrated Nijinsky faun, holding grapes up to his mouth and waggling his fingers in his hair like horns.

Van Dantzig's "About a Dark House" is a macabre Bunuel-like piece — Nureyev in white tie and abbreviated tails is a guest at a very formal and slightly weird party. He imagines himself and the other guests almost nude, plays acrobatic and erotic games with them and indulges in a kinky wrestling match with one of the other men — shades

of Ken Russell's "Valentino." Van Schayk's suggestive setting and sinister evening clothes enhance the atmosphere, as does Roman Houbenstock-Ramati's rather abrasive electronic sound track.

Both these new works exploit different aspects of Nureyev's multifaceted personality. They also involve him in some classical dancing, though from that point of view he tells me that the evening as a whole is less strenuous than his "Romeo and Juliet," which he performed with the London Festival Ballet at the beginning of this festival.

Dramatic Version

Further viewing confirms what a dramatic version this is — the second act, with Mercutio feigning a wound and then being mocked when he is really dying, and Romeo's shock at discovering the truth driving him into a stunned fight with Tybalt, gives magnificent opportunities for dance-acting by Nicholas Johnson as Mercutio and Nureyev as Romeo. This production, along with "Giselle," will shortly be seen at the Metropolitan in New York.

By the time Nureyev danced in "Giselle" the production as a whole was enormously improved since I last reviewed it (IHT, June 20) and Manola Asensio's Queen of the

able, subversive, unruly, and the impish grin that often crosses his face returns as he says: "You can make a revolution with Mozart."

"Do you want to make a revolution?"

"I would like to do something to change society somehow. Maybe this is silly, but I consider improvisation a kind of commitment. I there was another civil war in Spain today, I'd play differently tomorrow. Mozart is nice to listen to by fire when it's cold outside. It's very beautiful but, really, enough. Basta! It's beautiful, sure it is. But can't you Enough, Basta!"

"Maybe I'm a little anarchistic; always get mad when people tell me I would be better off staying within one discipline. If I did that I'd feel like a squeezed lemon."

(Michel Portal will be playing Robert Schumann's "Bela Bana Thursday night at the Hotel Carnavalet, as part of the Festival de Marais.)

"Research safeguards growth and employment"



Professor Dr. Rolf Sammet chairman of the board of management of Hoechst

"Our research and development will continue to generate products to meet the needs of a growing world population with increasing living standards. I am convinced that we thereby guarantee the company's future."

Our future lies in our research

Our confidence in Hoechst's continuing success is based on the fact that progress is being increasingly shaped by the chemical industry. More than virtually any other branch of industry, the chemical industry can offer solutions to the crucial problems of our time. We are conscious that the predominant contribution must come from new developments rather than simply from manufacturing larger quantities of existing products. This is a challenge to our researchers: to make optimum use of our scientific and technical potential and find new ways. Here lies the real basis for the growth of Hoechst, signifying the importance of research and development for our business activities.

High investment in research

In 1977 the company spent over one billion Deutschmarks on research and development, approximately DM 80 million more than in the previous year. This is a substantial investment for the future, so that the company can meet the challenge of international competition — tomorrow as well as today. The need for this expenditure is underlined by the fact that nearly one-third of our present sales has been achieved by products that did not even exist ten years ago. New products will continue of course to be a criterion of successful research. Equally important, however, will be the further improvement of existing products and the development of raw material and energy-saving production processes. In this way we open up new business opportunities and at the same time safeguard employment and the growth of Hoechst.

Group Balance Sheet at 31st December 1977 (abridged version)*			
ASSETS	DM million	%	
Tangible and intangible fixed assets	7,888	38	
Balance resulting from consolidation	725	4	
Investments	660	3	
Fixed assets and investments	9,273	45	
Inventories	4,875	23	
Receivables and other assets	5,330	26	
Liquid assets	1,230	6	
Current assets	11,435	55	
Balance sheet total	20,708	100	

* The financial statements have been certified by the auditors.

Hoechst Group 1977 1976			
	DM million		
Group sales	23,298	23,485	
of which abroad	15,579	15,723	
Expenditure on fixed assets	1,485	1,679	
of which abroad	588	675	
Depreciation of fixed assets and write-offs of investments	1,403	1,442	
Profit before taxes	1,086	1,376	
Profit after taxes (net income for the year)	304	580	
Research expenses	1,044	966	
Personnel expenses	6,539	6,281	
Number of employees	180,907	182,980	
of which abroad	79,406	79,230	

1st Quarter 1978

	1st Quarter 1978	1st Quarter 1977	Quarterly average 1977	Change against quarterly average %
Hoechst Group Sales	5,880	5,840	5,824	+1.0
Germany	1,985	2,005	1,930	+1.8
Abroad	3,915	3,835	3,894	+0.5
Hoechst AG (Parent company) Sales	2,273	2,424	2,364	-3.8
Germany	1,131	1,185	1,181	-2.5
Abroad	1,142	1,239	1,203	-5.1
Profit before taxes	157	210	173	-9.2
Number of employees	82,503	64,359		-2.9

Coming safely through a difficult year

1977 was a difficult year for Hoechst. After a promising start it soon became apparent that our expectations would not be fulfilled in many fields. Rising labour costs, the continued revaluation of the Deutschmark, competition distortion through enterprises not operating in accordance with normal market principles and declining prices have all had a considerable effect upon our activities. However, jointly with our 180,000 employees in all parts of the world, we have faced up to these problems and overcome this difficult year.

Dividend

The Annual General Meeting on 6th June 1978 approved a dividend to our shareholders of DM 6 per share at the nominal value of DM 50.

Hoechst Aktiengesellschaft
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Additional information on the activities of Hoechst

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Britain Willing to Cede to EEC Wider Role in Money Affairs

LONDON, July 11 (AP-DJ) — Britain is willing to surrender a certain degree of financial sovereignty to common EEC institutions in return for some gain in control over the value of its currency, Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey said today in commenting on the new European monetary system proposed last week at Bremen.

Yen's Rise Seen As Blow To Weak Sectors, Exports

TOKYO, July 11 (Reuters) — The recent sharp appreciation of the yen will not only deal a blow to some weak industries, but will also gradually produce adverse effects on the exports of automobiles, electric home appliances and industrial plant facilities, the Bank of Japan said today.

It noted that prices of Japanese automobiles in overseas markets have been raised several times within the last 12 months and are now at a higher level than many of their competitors.

Meanwhile, the Japanese economy has been recovering steadily although the progress of recovery is not very strong yet, it added.

May industrial production showed only a small increase but shipments of consumer durables and textiles increased substantially, mainly for domestic markets, the bank said, and personal consumption rose.

Exports resumed their upward in dollar terms in May owing to a rise in their dollar prices, the bank noted.

Domestic Demand Up

The Economic Planning Agency also said today that domestic demand has been increasing steadily, reflecting a rise in government spending for public works, gradual progress in capital investment and renewed interest in consumer durables.

But it said the rate of industrial growth in production will probably slow to 1.2 percent in the second quarter from 2.9 percent in the first three months of the year because industry is cautious about expanding output.

It noted, however, that shipments of manufactured goods, particularly small cars and room air-conditioners, have been increasing at a faster pace leading to a decline in inventories.

For its part, the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren) asked the government to submit a supplementary national budget to the Diet (parliament) to stimulate the economy.

Keidanren President Toshiwo Doko told a press conference that

Algeria Muddles Intentions With U.S. Gas Firms

NEW YORK, July 11 (AP-DJ) — Algeria might not have canceled contracts to sell El Paso Co. and Tenneco Inc. large quantities of natural gas as previously indicated in official Algerian announcements.

The conclusion that the contracts had been canceled sprang from confusing language — apparently deliberately so — in an announcement by Algeria last week concerning an agreement with West Germany. In announcing approval to deliver of 13.5 billion cubic feet of gas a year each to two West German power distributors, the official Algerian News Agency said the pacts were approved because of U.S. government delays on Algerian gas agreements with El Paso and Tenneco.

The news agency's announcement cited the passing of the Dec. 31, 1977, deadline that the Algerian government had agreed to for U.S. approvals. The announcement also said that Sonatrach, Algeria's national oil and gas company, "consequently decided to place the gas thus made available on other markets."

The report added that Sonatrach was also negotiating to sell large volumes of gas to France, Sweden, Austria, Tunisia and Yugoslavia.

Under the pending U.S. contracts, originally subject to cancellation by Algeria if they were not approved by Sept. 30, 1977, later extended to Dec. 31, both companies are to receive about 350 million cubic feet of gas a year over 20 years.

Both El Paso and Tenneco are also assuming that the contracts are still in effect. Spokesmen for both companies said yesterday that they are still awaiting approvals of the Energy Department.

There were also new indications yesterday that the Algerians still hope to salvage both projects. An official of Sonatrach, reached in Algiers, would not comment on whether Algeria would be able to sell to both the U.S. and West German customers. Nor would he comment on what, if anything, Sonatrach has said to the U.S. companies. He did say, however, "Ask (Energy Secretary James) Schlesinger when the U.S. government will rule on the contracts."

have learned from bitter experience," he told a Foreign Press Association lunch. He also suggested that British participation in the new plan could be linked to reform of the Common Market's common agricultural policy.

He said that the heads of state had agreed that "a significant transfer of resources" should be part of the proposed new arrangements to stabilize currency values. Queried as to what form such

transfers might take, he cited reform of the "economically perverse and morally unfair" manner in which some EEC institutions function and specifically mentioned the common agricultural policy and the relative sharing out of EEC's defense burden.

Although Britain ranks about seventh in per-capita income in the EEC, it is the second largest contributor to the EEC, after West Germany, mainly through the workings of the common agricultural policy. In contrast, Mr. Healey noted, Denmark, which has the highest EEC per-capita income, derives a net financial benefit from community mechanisms.

Mr. Healey's reaction to the Bremen summit contrasted somewhat with a spate of press reports suggesting general British unhappiness with the Franco-German monetary initiative.

"I very much welcomed the conclusions at Bremen," Mr. Healey noted, "noting that with the inclusion of resource transfers in the overall package, all of the points Britain feels are essential to a viable new monetary arrangement have been broadly agreed upon in principle."

Mr. Healey listed the other points as:

- The new system must be designed so that it reduces constraints on economic growth rather than increasing them, in contrast to the experience under a regime of floating currencies.

- The new system must be designed to be durable, unlike the current joint float, the snake, which has shed several currencies including sterling and the French franc twice during its existence. All countries that join the new arrangement must be assured that they will be able to remain within it.

- The balance-of-payments adjustment process within the new arrangement must be characterized by "symmetrical" obligations between surplus and deficit countries.

- The new arrangement should operate in a way that does not weaken the dollar "or the yen."

- Adequate amounts of funds for intervention must be available on "suitable" terms.

Resolving the details of those points and the details of resource transfers will bring problems, but "I'm very keen that we should in fact solve them," Mr. Healey said.

He said the plan put forward at Bremen is not "the proposal" for a new currency arrangement. Rather, it is a starting point for talks among EEC finance ministers.

Dollar Higher, Trade Moderate

LONDON, July 11 (AP-DJ) — The dollar rose against major currencies in moderate trading today as banks and corporations liquidated positions ahead of this week-end's summit meeting in Bonn, dealers said.

The dollar rose to 202.90 yen from 201.25 Monday and 201.25 Friday. Dealers attributed the gain mainly to profit-taking on the yen's sharp advance ahead of the Bonn summit.

Sterling fell to \$1.8846 from \$1.8915 after yesterday's rise of nearly two cents on speculation that British Petroleum had made a major oil find off the Shetland coast. However, questions have been raised as to whether the oil would be commercially exploitable, even if a large discovery is confirmed.

In trading for continental currencies, the dollar's gain corresponded to roughly half of yesterday's steep decline. The dollar rose to 2.05 Deutsche marks from 2.0420 DM yesterday and 2.0575 Friday. It rose to 1.8132 Swiss francs from 1.8040 and to 4.4515 French francs from 4.4315.

Greek Oil Tests Positive
ATHENS, July 11 (Reuters) — Oil drilling tests off the Aegean island of Thassos are encouraging and suggest production potential of 12,000 to 13,000 barrels a day, Miltiades Evert, Minister of Industry and Energy, said today.

Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions of Dollars

2nd Quarter 1978

Revenue 332.40 247.70

Profits 19.14 16.66

Per Share 0.90 0.86

4 months 1978

Revenue 583.30 446.80

Profits 28.86 25.13

Per Share 1.36 1.20

2nd Quarter 1977

Revenue 1,840 1,450

Profits 150.20 117.10

Per Share 1.74 1.36

4 months 1977

Revenue 3,470 2,820

Profits 269.60 215.10

Per Share 3.12 2.50

2nd Quarter 1978

Revenue 210.10 192.40

Profits 1.72 1.58

Per Share 0.17 0.16

4 months 1978

Revenue 413.10 380.00

Profits 3.10 2.94

Per Share 0.31 0.30

2nd Quarter 1977

Revenue 1,02 2.31

Profits 0.22 0.49

Per Share 0.22 0.49

Despite Slower Growth

U.S. Recession Doubtful By Congressional Aide

WASHINGTON, July 11 (AP-DJ) — The U.S. economy faces continuing trouble despite a drop in unemployment but probably will not slide into recession, Alice Rivlin, director of the congressional Budget Office said today.

She told the Budget Committee the outlook for inflation has worsened from earlier projections and slower economic growth seems to be in the cards through 1979.

"This is a difficult call, but given our policy assumptions, the Budget Office does not believe that current economic trends point to a recession," she noted.

Policy Assumptions

The policy assumptions include a tax cut of about \$15 billion, with some stimulus for business investment and a Federal Reserve policy that would not permit much more of an increase in short-term interest rates nor squeeze down credit too sharply.

She said Budget Office specialists expect economic activity to grow at a rate of 3.5 percent to 4.5 percent during 1978 but think that economic growth will slow by about half a percentage point during 1979. By the end of that year, unemployment would range between 5.2 and 6 percent from June's 5.7-percent level.

"The most unpleasant side of this scenario is the outlook for prices," she said, predicting a 6.8-to-7.8-percent rise in the consumer price index for 1978, "substantially above the 6.6-percent rise during 1977."

Prices will continue to rise rapidly during 1979, she said, though probably not at the steep 1978 rate.

Congress Urged to Block Cutting in Textile Tariffs

WASHINGTON, July 11 (AP) — Representatives of the U.S. textile industry and unions urged Congress yesterday to block negotiated cuts in tariffs on foreign-produced apparel.

Robert Small, president of the American Textile Manufacturers Institute, told the House Ways and Means subcommittee on trade that a bill to block lower tariffs on textiles and apparel "is our only hope."

A bill to exempt textile and apparel industries from the current round of international negotiations aimed at lowering tariffs has been introduced by 160 members of the House.

"If tariffs on the products of our industry are permitted to be cut by the executive branch is now planning, we foresee substantial increases in imports, an even greater trade deficit, reduced sales and production by American firms, more workers out of work, a serious reduction in profits and, indeed, losses, and the closing of plants," Mr. Small said.

The Carter administration is negotiating an overall trade agreement with more than 100 countries in the current round of talks in Geneva under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. The administration contends that blocking tariff on textiles could lead to an international trade war.

"Our over-riding national interest, as recognized by Congress, is the overall liberalization of international trade — not just the liberalization of trade into the United States but the liberalization of

trade from the United States to other lands," said Michael B. Smith, chief U.S. negotiator on textiles at the Geneva talks.

He argues that the textile industry is already protected by long-term import agreements and the highest tariffs in the world.

However, Wilbur Daniels, representing the 350,000 members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, noted that some foreign textile workers are paid only 30 to 40 cents an hour. "If, on top of this, a further price cut (tariff reduction) is put into effect, it will spell the doom of the U.S. apparel industry," he said.

The U.S. textile industry currently employs 2.5 million people in 29,000 plants.

Soviet Harvest Forecast To Be Third Largest
WASHINGTON, July 11 (AP-DJ) — Improved prospects point to a Soviet Union grain harvest this year of about 215 million tons, the third largest on record, the U.S. Agriculture Department reports.

A month ago, the department tentatively estimated Soviet grain production at between 185 million and 225 million tons, but its special task force on the subject said the crop now is expected to range between 195 million and 230 million tons.

The harvest would include about 105 million tons of wheat, 100 million tons of coarse grains such as corn and 10 million tons of miscellaneous grains, rice and pulses such as beans and peas.

The estimate would put the crop 10 percent larger than last year's 195.5 million tons but lower than the record 223.8 million tons in 1976 and the second largest crop in 1973 of 222.5 million tons.

Xerox Monopoly Ruled Illegal

By Robert E. Tomasson

HARTFORD, Conn., July 11 (NYT) — A U.S. federal jury said yesterday that the Xerox had maintained an illegal monopoly of plain-paper copying machines, but it apparently reduced sharply the amount of damages likely to be won by the SCM Corp. in its long antitrust action against Xerox.

The decisions, involving 24 no and yes verdicts on 49 separate questions, appeared to jolt both sides. SCM lost an important point in its argument for the bulk of the triple damages that could have amounted to \$1.52 billion, while Xerox remained open to the possibility of other severe penalties for maintaining an illegal monopoly.

Sources said that in light of the jury's ruling it appeared that SCM now would be able to recover about \$225 million in damages plus attorneys' fees.

While answering yes to the charge that Xerox maintained a monopoly, the jury then answered no to the question: "As of January 1964, did SCM have the intention, preparedness and capability to enter the development, manufacturing and marketing of plain-paper office copiers?"

Longest Trial

The verdicts, which took almost an hour to read by U.S. District Judge Jon Newman, came on the 27th day of deliberations in the trial that began June 20, 1977, making it the longest jury trial ever in federal courts.

The lawsuit also is believed to involve the most costly litigation ever waged between two corporations. The two sides, with legal teams of more than 200 persons from eight law firms in New York, Chicago, Boston, New Haven and Stamford, Conn., had spent well in excess of \$60 million by the time the case went to the jury, according to estimates from several sources.

After the opposing sides had reviewed the verdicts today, the jury was to later hear testimony on the amount of damages to be awarded to SCM, after which Judge Newman will rule on the complex areas of law involving violations of the Sherman and Clayton Antitrust Acts.

Stanley Robinson, chief counsel

U.S. Jury Cuts SCM's Damages

for Xerox, while acknowledging that the verdicts had established his company's maintenance of an illegal monopoly, pointed out one question in which the jury had accepted a crucial defense point of Xerox. When asked if SCM could have avoided any damages resulting from its exclusion from the copier field by simply filing suit earlier, the jury responded "yes."

Sanctions Against Xerox

While the amount of damages that SCM can recover appears to be sharply reduced, Judge Newman will presumably have the power at a later date to invoke other sanctions against Xerox because of the ruling that it had maintained an illegal monopoly.

While the jury acted to restrict the scope of the SCM claims, it concluded that Xerox maintained an illegal monopoly as of 1969 — the year SCM claimed it would

have started to show a profit in its copying division if it had been able to obtain Xerox patents through a licensing agreement.

SCM charged in its suit, filed in 1973, that Xerox had created a monopoly by refusing to license the patents it had acquired with the intent to exclude competition and thereby control prices.

Xerox created, SCM alleged, a "patent thicket," acquiring some 1,700 patents and using just a few of them while the rest were kept inactive.

Monday, Richard Sexton, vice president and general counsel of SCM, argued that "the jury sustained basic SCM claims that Xerox had bought up and tied up plain-paper copying patents, monopolizing the whole industry." But that point, as well as others, remains to be reviewed today.

Xerox had countered that its preeminence in the plain-paper copying market has been the result of superior inventiveness and marketing practices and that SCM's difficulty in the field had been due to business ineptness rather than any Xerox blocking tactics.

Big Board Prices Higher

NEW YORK, July 11 (Reuters) — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange rose sharply in early trading today on rumors that oil was discovered in the Baltimore Canyon, analysts said, but later gave up some of their gains.

The Dow Jones industrial average gained 4.50 to 821.29 after being up seven points earlier in the session. Advances led declines 942- to 526 and volume rose to 27.48 million shares from 22.47 million yesterday.

Late in the session, the Commerce Department reported U.S. retail sales rose \$33 million, or less than 0.1 percent to a seasonally adjusted \$63.96 billion in June, up 10.6 percent from a year earlier and compared with a decline of \$152 million, or 0.2 percent in May.

On the American Stock Exchange, prices rose with the market-value index gaining 0.78 to 147.48 and the average price per share up nine cents.

The rumor of an oil find centered

on Texaco, which is drilling about 100 miles east of Atlantic City, not far from where Shell Oil yesterday reported a dry hole. Texaco said however that it could not comment on whether it found oil or gas, adding: "Unless we discovered significant hydrocarbons, we wouldn't comment."

Texaco climbed 1 1/2 to 24 1/2 in very heavy trading and Freeport Minerals, which has a 10-percent interest in Texaco's block, added 1 1/2 to 25 1/2.

In Chicago, soybeans, wheat and corn closed higher and oats were lower on the Board of Trade.

However, late in the day, the Agriculture Department lowered its forecast of the winter wheat crop this year to 1.28 billion bushels from its previous estimate of 1.31 billion bushels and compared with 1.53 billion bushels last year. The department said the corn crop should be 6.15 billion bushels compared with 1977's record 6.36 billion bushels.

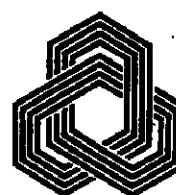
APICORP

The Corporation provides equity and loan finance for oil, gas and petroleum-related projects and industries in the Arab world.

It was established at the end of 1975 by Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, United Arab Emirates, Libya, Iraq, Qatar, Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt and Syria, the members of the Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC).

Paid-up capital at the end of 1977 was Saudi Riyals 1,200 million (US \$346 million) and net assets exceed Saudi Riyals 1,300 million (US \$375 million).

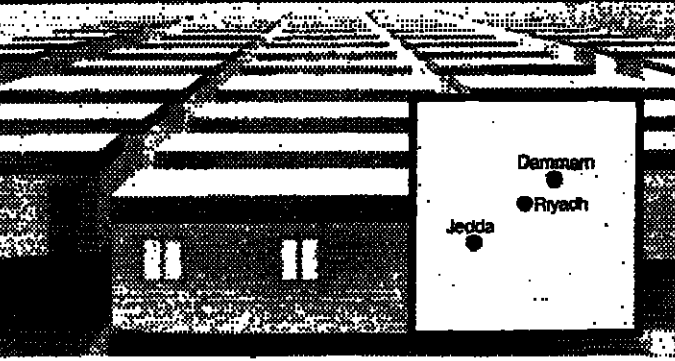
In the year ending 31st December, 1977, total income was Saudi Riyals 53.0 million (1976: 30.9 million). Net profit for the year was Saudi Riyals 41.8 million (1976: 26.6 million).



الشركة العربية للاستثمارات البترولية
ARAB PETROLEUM INVESTMENTS CORPORATION

Copies of the Annual Report and Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1977 are available from APICORP, P.O. Box 448, Dhahran Airport, Dhahran, Saudi Arabia. Telephone: Al-Khobar 47400. Telex: 670068 SJ.

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(Continued on Page 12)

New Issue
July 12, 1975

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices July 11

12 Month	Stock	High	Low	Div. in 5 Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Close	Prev
12 Month	Stock	High	Low	Div. in 5 Yld.	P/E	100s.	High	Low	Close	Prev
28 1/4	20% Portion 1.10	4.7	3.8	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%
28 1/4	15% Portion 1.10	4.7	3.8	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%
28 1/4	10% Portion 1.10	4.7	3.8	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%
28 1/4	5% Portion 1.10	4.7	3.8	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%
28 1/4	1% Portion 1.10	4.7	3.8	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%
28 1/4	1/2% Portion 1.10	4.7	3.8	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%
28 1/4	1/4% Portion 1.10	4.7	3.8	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%
28 1/4	1/8% Portion 1.10	4.7	3.8	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%
28 1/4	1/16% Portion 1.10	4.7	3.8	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%
28 1/4	1/32% Portion 1.10	4.7	3.8	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%
28 1/4	1/64% Portion 1.10	4.7	3.8	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%
28 1/4	1/128% Portion 1.10	4.7	3.8	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%
28 1/4	1/256% Portion 1.10	4.7	3.8	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%	22%
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Baseball's All-Star Game: The Greatest Spectacle

By Joseph Durso

NEW YORK, July 11 (NYT) — It is only an exhibition game, but it has been advertised, publicized and glamorized in the most splashy exhibition game in sports. Most of all, it has become a game of sports marketing.

The midsummer night's dream of the big leagues, tonight in San Diego, was expected to be staged before a full house of 50,000 people who paid \$15 apiece for a box seat and \$10 for a reserved seat. The festivities were to be beamed across the United States to maybe 50 million television viewers and 26 million radio listeners and, by earth satellite, to Europe, Latin America and Japan.

This is the 49th All-Star Game in a series that started in 1933 in Chicago. Why does it attract the 2,106 games played during the regular baseball season as well as the all-star games in basketball and hockey and the Pro Bowl game in football?

A Matter of Timing

"It's a great spectacle," said Marvin Miller, the economist who serves as executive director of the Major League Baseball Players Association. "Compared to other sports, this is a far-greater spectacle as viewed by the people."

"In football, they wait until the season is over, so their timing isn't so good — the game is anticlimactic. In basketball, since the leagues merged it's essentially an East-West game, with no traditional rivalry. But baseball has two leagues, a midseason date and a long tradition."

So now baseball owns a lavish "special" that is all things to all people, to wit:

• To the lords of baseball, it is "the most exciting night of the year" and "the largest nonpolitical decision in the United States," referring to the more than 12 million balls cast by fans to select the two teams.

To players like Rod Carew of the Minnesota Twins and Greg Luzinski of the Philadelphia Phillies, who got more votes than any-



Ron Guidry of the New York Yankees signs autographs for fans at a workout in San Diego for the All-Star Game.

body else in their leagues, it is a mark of distinction halfway between spring training and the World Series.

• To other players it is a poll that measures popularity and promotional pull, not necessarily ability.

• To the National League, which has won 29 games and lost 18, with one tie, it is a sign of superiority. To the American League, which has lost six straight games and 14 of the last 15, it is a source of embarrassment and, lately, a crusade.

• To the public, it is a lift in the middle of the six-month season; to the host city, a business lift in the middle of the summer slump.

Always the Showman

It is no longer a country boy's fantasy that began with Babe Ruth's home run to win the opening game, 4-2, Now, despite the saturation of televised "Games of the Week," playoffs and World Series, it is a kind of super show on an otherwise slow evening in July.

Even the Players Association, the baseball union, finds it an extraordinary event, despite the fact that the All-Stars themselves draw no pay for the game. Instead, they get travel expenses, a gift of silverware or some other thing suitable for the home, and a free trip for one guest apiece.

"The All-Star Game used to feed money directly into the players' pension package," Miller said. "Ninety-five percent of the gate receipts and 60 percent of the radio-TV revenue went into pensions, down to the last nickel. In 1967 that was changed. Now the 26 clubs pool certain revenues into a Central Fund, money from the playoffs, World Series and All-Star game — and they pay \$8.3 million a year from that fund into players' pensions."

"This game alone is probably worth a million dollars. But whether it draws 30,000 people or 50,000, it has no direct impact on the players' pensions."

"But if you have any doubt about the value of the Series or this game, ask the networks what they charge for a minute of commercial time."

The Soccer Scene

Moving, Everybody's Moving

By Rob Hughes

LONDON, July 11 (IHT) — Midsummer, the season of the long days by rights should be the most restless flowing. The windmills of the managerial sackings in soccer are moving apace, at least in Britain, and not only did the World Cup eat deeply into our vacation, it proved the spread of individual talent so thin that those managers who are employed are even more frenziedly chasing the few.

Barcelona, which lost the one genius left in the game when Johan Cruyff retired before the World Cup, was first off the mark to snap up Hans Kraaij, the rugged, unassuming but seemingly irreplaceable Austrian goalkeeper whose brace of goals finally put West Germany out in Argentina.

Even while we were in Argentina the players were doing plenty of whistling in the dark to make efforts to sell themselves and boost their transfer values, although no one seriously doubts that the Argentine team which won the World Cup will, like all Argentine teams in recent years, end up disintegrated and in European pre-season Spanish — First Division sides.

More fool the English Football Association, which, responding perhaps to an American television suggestion, has actually invited the Argentine Football Association to send over the world champions for a friendly game in November. Can you imagine it? England crowding after humbling an Argentine XI, which bears as much resemblance to Cesar Menotti's World Cup team as Muhammad Ali does to Raquel Welch.

The bidding and counterbidding will see out what is purportedly our summer. A man who, astonishingly, might also be Ally MacLeod, the naive manager who led the rubble that passed for Scotland's team, and the president of the two players' local clubs, Racing and Hibernian.

Change of Heart

MacLeod, we were told openly by Scottish Football Association committee-men, would never pick another Scottish XI as long as they lived. They all, so far as one knows, attended last week's meeting at which MacLeod, after a 46-hour discussion, was told to carry on and prepare Scotland for the European championships, which begin in the fall.

A leak before the meeting of the election committee actually suggested that, because there seems no alternative, they would ask MacLeod to drag his own team out of the mire — but he remains manager with two provisos: 1. That he pays more attention to detail in Europe and 2. That he will not select players of questionable character.

Ging Is Injured

NEW YORK, July 11 (AP) — Willie Jean King will probably miss the rest of the World Team Tennis season (16 games) because of an injured left heel, the New York Apple-

The man was quizzed for part of that marathon meeting on his strange decisions — leaving home Andy Gray, the nation's proven goalkicker, and taking out Gordon McQueen, an injured center-back who was never remotely fit for action. He presumably brushed off such inquiries better than his post-meeting words to a press he once manipulated garrulously: "No comment."

Or So It Seems

It appears (if you will forgive the cautionary qualification) that MacLeod and Scotland are reunited, ready to "murder" the opposition once more, even if his terms of reference seem rather like sending out Niki Lauda with orders to survey the race course before stepping into the car and to do what he can to keep a temperamental car on the road. One's own response to the showman was that Ally MacLeod was suspicious from the outset: it was justified, yet in the heart of the storm in Cordoba, there developed a human sympathy not only for a man who appeared to be led to the gallows, but also for his ability to

look interrogators in the eye and soberly explain his mistakes. If, like phoenix, he rises, may the subdued side remain.

Meanwhile, one manager who was sacked, unjustifiably, was Jim Armfield of Leeds United. A quiet gentleman, Jim was once deposed by players as a man whose indecision is final. It was unfair. He took over at Leeds immediately after Brian Clough had been sacked after 44 days of turmoil in which Clough blasted the most successful club in Britain apart at the seams.

Armfield worked quietly and stealthily, replacing old worn parts with new, stripping off the over-belligerent, cheating edge the team displayed under Don Revie, and replacing it with sheer creative soccer. For one, thought he was almost there last year, and despite a crippling injury list, his team finished ninth in the championship.

No Despair for Future

His forte was patience: patience with soured players, patience with aging men who turned on him because they knew their days were over. He weeded them out, cautiously in his fashion, but, when Leeds informed him that his own day was done, he could only say: "I know I can make a living. My wife works, my two boys are planning their careers, I've been trained as a journalist and I can write. I might even get some of my poetry published now."

Sheer poetry, the Leeds club itself. Days after sacking Armfield, the directors published an advertisement asking for top managers to apply for the post in "strictest confidence." At the same time, they sprung a leak, virtually offering the job publicly to Lawrie McMenemy, the Southampton manager who is holidaying in America but who has just been tied to a long-term contract after lifting Southampton to division one.

McMenemy, an old friend of the departed Revie, was a name in the news by Leeds when Revie himself offered a list of successors before he left the club for his ill-fated term as England manager. But then, to complete the cycle, Revie is apparently still connected with Leeds, as a "consultant." One wonders what his word would be if Jack Charlton, the former England center-half who criticized the defection of Revie to the Arab oil barrels, should apply, confidentially, to manage his old club?

Lovely game, soccer, behind the scenes as well as on the field.

Transactions

BASEBALL
American League
CHICAGO WHITE SOX—Optioned Steve Trout, pitcher, to Iowa of the American Association.
National League
ATLANTA BRAVES—Called up Glenn Hubbard, second baseman, from Richmond of the International League. Assigned Pat Zachry, shortstop, to the same club.

FOOTBALL
National Football League
LOS ANGELES RAMS—Waived Mike Childers, punter-safety; Greg Hubbard, defensive back; Bobby Maroon, safety; Don Ross, safety; Released Dave Fowler, tackle; Dave Conrad, tackle; Elmo Simmonds, fullback. Released players: Winston Hall, safety; Steven Brian Downing, quarterback.

HOCKEY
National Hockey League
BOSTON BRUINS—Announced retirement of Johnny Bucyk, left wing.

National League

Fans' Team

Johnny Bench, Reds
Steve Garvey, Dodgers
Joe Morgan, Reds
Pete Rose, Reds
Larry Bowa, Phillies
Greg Luzinski, Phillies
George Foster, Reds
Rick Monday, Dodgers

Players' Choice

Ted Simmons, Cardinals
Steve Garvey, Dodgers
Dave Lopes, Dodgers
Pete Rose, Reds
Larry Bowa, Phillies
Greg Luzinski, Phillies
George Foster, Reds
Dave Parker, Pirates

American League

Fans' Team

Carlton Fisk, Red Sox
Rod Carew, Twins
Don Money, Brewers
George Brett, Royals
Fred Patek, Royals
Jim Rice, Red Sox
Reggie Jackson, Yankees
Richie Zisk, Rangers

Players' Choice

Jim Sundberg, Rangers
Rod Carew, Twins
Frank White, Royals
George Brett, Royals
Rick Burleson, Red Sox
Jim Rice, Red Sox
Fred Lynn, Red Sox
Larry Hise, Brewers

Pitchers Chosen by Players

National League

Vida Blue, Giants
Tom Seaver, Reds
Gary Lavelle, Giants
Rollie Fingers, Padres

American League

Ron Guidry, Yankees
Jim Palmer, Orioles
Sparky Lyle, Yankees
Rich Gossage, Yankees

Actual pitchers were chosen by managers, not fans, and are not included.

Players Disagree With the Fans' Choices

By Gerald Eskenazi

NEW YORK, July 11 (NYT) — If the baseball players, and not the fans, had picked the starters for tonight's All-Star Game, half the 16 players chosen would have been left out, a poll by The New York Times indicates.

The American League players disagreed most with the fans, putting different starters at five of the eight positions. In the National League there were differences at three.

In the poll, which was conducted last week, each major league baseball player received a questionnaire that asked him to select, anonymously, an All-Star team for his league.

Yankees Sub Jackson

In addition to the frequency with which the fans and the players disagreed, there were some other remarkable results, including these:

• The New York Yankees' Reggie Jackson, who was voted to the starting American League outfield by the fans, received votes from only two of the 10 Yankees who responded to the poll. (Although the ballots were anonymous, they were collected by the team.) His teammates preferred Jim Rice, Larry Hise, Fred Lynn and Dwight

Evans. In the overall player balloting Jackson was sixth among the league's outfielders, beaten by Rice, Lynn, Hise, Richie Zisk and Evans in that order.

• Of the four Cincinnati Reds voted to the National League's starting team, only two — George Foster and Pete Rose — were selected by the players. The Reds' Johnny Bench, who has been injured a large part of this season but who was nonetheless the fans' selection for catcher, was easily beaten in the player balloting, 144-23, by the St. Louis Cardinals' Ted Simmons. (Simmons wound up fourth in the voting by the fans.) And the Reds' Joe Morgan, a starter at second base tonight, was far behind Dave Lopes of the Los Angeles Dodgers in the player poll.

• The Dodgers' Rick Monday, in the public's view one of the top three National League outfielders, was placed 10th by his fellow players.

• Don Money of the Milwaukee Brewers, the starting second baseman for the American League, received only one vote from among the 196 players in his league who responded. Much of the reason, no doubt, was that Money of late has not even played second base, the position for which he was listed on the fans' computer ballots, which were prepared well in advance. In fact, Money, who has been at first base, was outpooled at second in the player voting by a rookie teammate, Paul Molitor. Frank White of the Kansas City Royals was on top.

60 Percent Response

Three hundred eighty-two, about 60 percent, of the 650 players in the major leagues responded to the poll.

The voting for the actual starters was done by more than 12 million fans — or at least by fans voting more than 12 million times — who were allowed to choose eight players in each league, with the selection of pitchers and reserves left to Billy Martin of the Yankees and Tom Lasorda of the Dodgers, the managers. The Times poll, going a bit beyond the fan balloting, asked each player to select in addition the top right-handed starting pitcher,

left-handed starter, right-handed reliever and left-handed reliever in his league.

NEW YORK, July 11 (AP) — The rosters for the All-Star Game: National League
C—Ted Simmons, St. Louis; Bob Boone, Philadelphia; Bill Pecorella, Atlanta.
1B—Steve Garvey, Los Angeles; Willie Stargell, Pittsburgh.
2B—Dwight Gooden, Cincinnati; Dave Lopes, Los Angeles.
3B—Larry Bowa, Philadelphia; Dave Concepcion, Cincinnati.
SS—Eliezer Escobar, Cincinnati; Ron Cey, Los Angeles.
OF—Greg Luzinski, Philadelphia; George Foster, Cincinnati; Rick Monday, Los Angeles; Jeff Burroughs, Atlanta; Jack Clark, San Francisco; Terry Puhl, Houston; Reggie Smith, Los Angeles; Dave Winfield, San Diego.
P—Vida Blue, San Francisco; Rollie Fingers, San Diego; Ross Grimsley, Montreal; Steve Rogers, Montreal; Tommie John, Los Angeles; Phil Niekro, Atlanta; Larry Seaver, Cincinnati; Bruce Sutter, Chicago; Pat Zachry, New York.

American League
C—Carlton Fisk, Boston; Jim Sundberg, Texas; Darrell Porter, Kansas City.
1B—Rod Carew, Minnesota; Jason Thompson, Detroit; Eddie Murray, Baltimore.
2B—Don Money, Milwaukee; Frank White, Kansas City; Jerry Remy, Boston.
3B—Fred Patek, Kansas City; Craig Rivetti, Seattle.
SS—George Brett, Kansas City; Graig Nettles, New York; Ray Howell, Toronto.
OF—Jim Rice, Boston; Fred Lynn, Boston; Richie Zisk, Texas; Cliff Lemon, Chicago; Larry Hise, Milwaukee; Dwight Evans, Boston.
P—Mike Flanagan, Baltimore; Rich Gossage, New York; Ron Guidry, New York; Matt Keough, Oakland; Jim Kirtz, Cleveland; Jim Palmer, Baltimore; Larry Seaver, Milwaukee; Frank Tanana, California.

Jackson Out With a Fever

SAN DIEGO, July 11 (AP) — Outfielder Reggie Jackson of the New York Yankees pulled out of the All-Star Game yesterday because of what he described as a high fever and will be replaced as a starter in center field by Fred Lynn of the Boston Red Sox.

The American League manager, Billy Martin, replaced Jackson on the roster with Graig Nettles. Earlier yesterday, Martin named Boston second baseman Jerry Remy to the team, replacing his teammate, shortstop Rick Burleson, who injured a foot in a slide Sunday. Burleson was on crutches and expected to be out of action for about 10 days.

Two other American League stars — New York catcher Thurman Munson and Boston outfielder Carl Yastrzemski — also pulled out of the game because of injuries. Munson was replaced by Kansas City catcher Darrell Porter and Yastrzemski by Boston outfielder Dwight Evans.

The only National League replacement was Atlanta catcher Bill Poceroba, named for the ailing Johnny Bench of the Cincinnati Reds.

At the Track, They Remember Burch

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, July 11 (NYT) — At Belmont Park a man said to Elliott Burch, "I read about your father's death in The Blood-Horse. He was one of the nicest men I ever knew." Quietly, Elliott agreed. Preston Burch saddled his first winner at Gravesend in 1903 and — except when he was an ambulance driver in France before the United States got into World War I — never was far away from horses until he died at 93. His book, "Training Thoroughbred Horses," probably is the most widely read work on the subject.

Both Preston Burch and his father, William Burch, are in racing's Hall of Fame. Preston's uncle, Green Morris, and brother, Selby Burch, were successful trainers. So it probably figured on breeding alone that Elliott Burch would wind up training for Alfred Vanderbilt and Sonny Whitney in spite of his father's efforts to steer him away from the racetrack.

"In the 1920s," Phil Bieber writes, "Preston was training for George Wingfield's Nevada Stock Farm then racing in Hot Springs, Ark. Purse were only \$400 but the work was exciting and accommodating pleasant. Most beautiful mornings after training horses. Preston Burch, Hollie Hughes and my brother Isador would hike the four miles back to the hotel. They found it so exhilarating they determined to come back every year: not one ever returned."

An Added Starter

"One evening they gathered for dinner with an added starter named Chris Blodgett, a fine-looking fellow who spoke with a soft Southern drawl. He was an unbelievably good golfer who specialized in setting up wealthy marks, playing dimly and losing moderate bets. Then when his handicap and the bets had soared, he would still play like a dub but contrive to squeeze through by a stroke, saving the marks for future plucking."

"The day this con merchant joined the horsemen for dinner they had, unknown to one another, one thing in common: they were all flat broke and all confident that somebody else would grab the check."

"The dinner was excellent and everyone was enjoying the story of Blodgett's latest adventure on the golf course. While he was telling it, the waiter showed up behind him with the check. At my brother's surreptitious signal, he laid the bill on Blodgett's plate. Blodgett went right on with his tale. "It was the

last hole and I had a putt only this long to win. As I started my stroke, a bee lit on my cheek. I jerked my head, just skinned the ball, and it bounded from here" — he plucked the check off his plate — "to there." The tab dropped in front of Preston.

Payment Deferred

"Everybody howled. 'I'll take care of this,' Preston said when the laughter subsided. 'Chris must have kept that bee to put the sting on us. It was worth every penny.' With that magical laugh of his, he called the manager and arranged to have payment postponed."

"In those days bookmaking was permitted at the New York tracks. For betting purposes, a horse was considered a starter when he left the paddock, even if he was injured on the way to the post. Sometimes a player might decide that a short-priced horse wasn't going to win, by offering better odds, he could attract bets from the bookmakers who, having booked the horse at a lower price, were glad to hedge."

"One day Pres Burch saddled a 2-to-5 shot named Rose Tree. As she left the paddock I noticed that she was sweating quite a bit and taking short steps. This convinced me that she was hurting. Knowing Preston for a top trainer, I told him what I had seen. 'I saw it too, Phil,' he said. 'She was okay when she came into the paddock. When she started out I saw she wasn't right

but it was too late to do anything.' "In the betting ring I started laying Rose Tree with the books, giving 3-to-5, 4-to-5, 9-to-10."

Not Quite a Cinch

Harry Fink, a player, prize-maker and sometimes layer, called to me: "Phil, what the hell are you doing? This mare is a cinch. I explained, and he strode through the ring making some large transactions."

"Rose Tree finished last. Next morning Pres told me a pebble had lodged in the frog of a foot, causing pain. That afternoon the stewards called me up to ask about the commotion in the betting ring. I told what had happened. They talked to Pres Burch, his jockey, Buddy Hanford, and Harry Fink. They didn't like Fink and told him they'd be pleased if he left New York but they were satisfied with the explanations of Hanford and Pres Burch."

"I could tell you a lot more about Preston Burch, who Hollie Hughes called a guy with class all over." More than 25 years ago, Joe Palmer described Preston Burch as "a spare, slightly graying man, soft in speech, easy in manner, quiet in humor." One can hear him still: "Like my daddy used to say. Somebody'd ask, 'Kin your horse go a mile and a half, Mr. Burch?' He kin if you give him time enough, my daddy would say."

Forego, Top U.S. Horse Three Times, Is Retired

From Wire Dispatches

NEW YORK, July 11 — Forego, the three-time Horse of the Year who was second only to Kelso in career winnings, was retired yesterday.

Martha Geary, owner of the Lazy F Ranch, and trainer Frank Whiteley Jr. made the announcement about the 8-year-old gelding. "The horse was good to us," Geary said. "It is time we were good to him."

In six years Forego had 56 starts, won 34 of them, finished second 9 times and third 7 times to earn \$1,938,957. Had he won the July 4 Suburban Handicap at Belmont he would have surpassed Kelso's \$1,977,896 career winnings and become the first \$2-million horse — but he finished fifth in a field of six in the race.

Whiteley said the decision to retire Forego was not the result of his

performance in the Suburban but rather a "culmination of old troubles, wear and tear."

Loss of Weight

Forego, by Forli out of Lady Golconda, was Horse of the Year in 1974, '75 and '76. An example of the wear Forego was put through were his starts over various distances, ranging from six furlongs to two miles. On 24 occasions he carried 130 pounds or more (138 was the highest). He won 13 of those; 137 was the most he carried in a victory.

Unraced as a 2-year-old, Forego began his competitive career in 1973, the same year that Secretariat won the Triple Crown. Forego finished fourth in the Kentucky Derby but came into his own late that year. He earned \$188,909 as a 3-year-old.



Bernard Hinault is cheered on in the Pyrenees.

Hinault Nears Tour Lead

From Wire Dispatches

SAINT-LARY-SOULAN, France, July 11 — Mariano Martinez won today's stage of the Tour de France bicycle race through the Pyrenees as Bernard Hinault finished second and gained more than two minutes on the overall leader, Joseph Bruyere.

Although he still wears the leader's yellow jersey, Bruyere's 10th-place finish today left him little more than a minute ahead of Hinault.

Martinez, a well-regarded climber, was one of a handful of riders to stage a breakthrough over the mountains from Pau. He beat Hinault and Michel Pollentier by five seconds in a sprinting finish.

Also among the leading finishers were two other favorites, Joop Zoetemelk and Henk Kuiper. They, Bruyere, Hinault and Pollentier have now emerged as the men to beat in the mountain stages, which continue for a week. The Tour de France ends July 23.

The race was marked by the expected withdrawal of Bernard Thevenet, the winner last year and in 1975, ill and out of form. Thevenet

Austin Honored

NEW YORK, July 11 (AP) — Tracy Austin, 15, who won Wimbledon's junior title last week, will be a member of the 1978 Junior Wimbledon Cup team, the U.S. Tennis Association said.

Observer

MARY BLUME

Advice on Lawyers

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Here are all these distressed letters from lawyers. Most of them are hurt rather than angry. A few days ago in this space, I published the "Guiding Principles for the Conduct of Life and naturally included a precept which one would suppose even children follow intuitively: "Avoid lawyers."



Baker

In justice to all lawyers who felt maliciously slandered, let me assure members of the profession that there was no such intent. I like lawyers. Some of my best friends are lawyers.

If a sister asked whether I minded her marrying a lawyer, my answer would be, "Certainly not, particularly if he is a successful lawyer." If he was not, I might urge her to consider a dentist before doing anything irreversible, but not because I believe dentists on bridge work are intrinsically more valuable than free interpretations of the Constitution.

It is simply that if things came to divorce, her lawyer would be able to obtain more alimony from a dentist than from an unsuccessful lawyer. Brothers have to consider unpleasant possibilities like this when sisters ask for advice.

I should add that no sister has ever asked my advice about whom she should marry. Why, you may ask, should I add such personal information? To make a record in case I am hauled into court, that's why.

It is not inconceivable that some lawyer reading these very words has once asked for the hand of a sister of mine in marriage and been rejected. If so, it is not inconceivable that this jilted lawyer might sue me, using the words above as evidence that I conspired to willful damage to his personal life.

Whether such a suit is possible in law I do not know, but it is best to act on the assumption that once you fall into a lawyer's line of vision anything is possible. Not long ago I read of a case out West in

which a failed son had a lawyer suing his father and mother for not raising him right.

If the courts are going to let poor old parents be tied up at law for "malparenting," it is entirely possible that lawyers may also start "malbrothering" suits against people like me. Apparently, the only people left who can't be sued at the drop of a writ are judges who order unpleasant things done upon more or less helpless people.

This, at least, is what the Supreme Court ruled not long ago when a woman who had been sterilized by court order as a child tried to sue the judge who ordered her sterilization. Not being judges, most of us have to watch our steps. For this reason, I want to make the record right here: No sister has ever asked me for marriage advice concerning anyone, including lawyers.

I set down these words with great timidity, for I know that lawyers who read them will not understand that I do not understand the first thing about legal process and will undertake to enlighten me, at great length. Lawyers are always undertaking to enlighten people. This is one reason I am so fond of them as a class.

Professors like medicine and trades like journalism and carpentry know that people do not understand the first thing about their mysteries, and their practitioners rarely bother to try enlightening the layman. Lawyers, by contrast, are usually gregarious, friendly to a fault, and anxious to share the wonders of their business with the most delinquent child.

They will explain to me how egregiously I am misunderstanding and patiently advise me of the facts of the matter. If I do undertake the explaining, they will disagree about the facts of the matter. If I do the job, they will end by ignoring me completely and arguing among themselves about which of them is the most grievously wrong in his understanding of the facts.

They may even start a few suits among themselves, which is charming. They are charming society and, as society, delightful company. The rule for everyone else is: Pretend you do not exist and maybe they won't notice you.

Getting Down to Business in England

LONDON (IHT) — There has been much talk in London about inefficient management, talk which company managers not surprisingly deny. But written evidence has come to hand in a book by Nicolas Ferguson and Mairé O'Reilly called "English Telephone Conversations." It is intended to aid foreign students of English but is in fact a startling revelation of total scatteriness at the executive level.

Take conversation No. 1, in which a businessman named Bill Watkins tries to call Mr. Henry Chalmers, a bigwig at the International Bank Corporation. On Fridays, the booklet explains, Mr. Chalmers plays golf all day: "If you telephone that day, the operator always says he's very busy and can't be disturbed."

Bill Watkins has the misfortune not only to call on a Friday but to forget whom he is calling. He keeps asking for Mr. Childers. Once this is straightened out he is put on hold, innocently unaware that Mr. Chalmers is off belting them down the fairway. When his arm is numb, he hangs up, calls back and is told that Mr. Chalmers is in a meeting. Then that he is out to lunch. Then that the bank has closed for the weekend.

More Successful

By dusk Bill Watkins has actually succeeded in getting Mr. Chalmers' home number. But he is cut off. Rotten luck, Bill, and perhaps rotten luck for International Bank Corporation as well.

John Laing, the star of dialogue No. 2, is more successful. He is suddenly willing to take a business trip to Alicante, which the company has long wanted him to make. The reason has nothing to do with professional zeal, however: "I've just had word from my sister-in-law that she and her family will arrive in London tomorrow and they plan to stay with us for a week. So I'll leave tonight, if that's all right." Bon Voyage, Johnny!

The really lucky chap is Mr. Jackson, in the next dialogue, who is saved by Helen, his efficient secretary.

Hopeless Case

The plot turns on a sudden telephone call from Mr. Jackson's wife.

Sec.: Mr. Jackson's office.

Mrs. J.: Hello, Helen. Is my husband there?

Sec.: I'm afraid he's out until five o'clock.

Mrs. J.: No, I just wanted to remind him to reserve a table for dinner this evening. It's our anniversary.

Sec.: Oh yes, congratulations. He told me he'd reserve a table at the Mirabelle for eight.

Helen has, of course, been lying through her teeth. Directly Mrs. J. has hung up she telephones the Mirabelle to make the reservation. Next thing she cancels Mr. J.'s other dinner date and late-night fling to Paris. Another marriage saved. Congratulations, Helen.

The most hopeless case of all, although he too is blessed with a good staff, is Charles Williams, who telephones his office at what one imagines to be a late morning hour. "Good morning, sir. Did you have a good time at the party last night?" his all-too-knowing secretary asks. "Yes, it was great," he replies. One can imagine the ice being clapped to his throbbing temple. "Look, could you call the police station for me? I'm afraid my car has been stolen."

A good deal of company time is spent with the police. Finally, Mr. Williams, having perhaps exchanged the icebag for a stimulating dram of the hair of the dog, has a sudden flash of memory. His car is in his neighbor's garage where he parked it by mistake!

A later dialogue begins with the premise: "There are endless problems with telephones in the West Central Heights area today. The operator tries to deal with the complaints as best she can." One way is to say, "I'm sorry, sir. Could you speak a little louder, please. There's a bad connection." Which is of course what the caller had been ringing about in the first place.

"English Telephone Conversations" may be a work of staggering realism, but it is good for Britain? The book is intended for intermediate-level students of English. Lord knows what foreigners will learn about English management when they reach the advanced stage, except perhaps to switch their studies to Japanese.

Frisbee Enthusiasts Proclaim That the Ball Is Dead

WASHINGTON, July 11 (NYT) — Ancient Greek

discus throwers probably never suspected that they would be the fore-runners of a toy that would surpass the Hula-Hoop and yo-yo in popularity and mesmerize scientists with its aerodynamic uses.

The plastic disks, the Frisbees, most commonly seen floating across college quadrangles, and rock-concert audiences, have spent considerable time in wind tunnels and laboratories. Early in this decade the U.S. Navy spent four years and \$375,000 tossing disks fashioned after Frisbees off a 1,000-foot cliff in Utah to research their possible military uses. It was hoped the disks would provide a cheaper

delivery system for military flares — now floated to earth by parachutes at \$50 a drop. But the flares made the saucers soar like rockets and the project was forgotten by everyone, except critics of heavy and nonessential military spending.

The war games have ended, but the Frisbee lives on, and enthusiasts insist on using it in almost every sport that once needed a ball — that age-old slave of gravity. Frisbee enthusiasts insist the ball is dead: It holds no mystery, it simply lands, without a moment of suspension or hovering.

A Rapid Spin

The gyroscope principle of the Frisbee relies on the toy's being

spun rapidly, with a flick of the wrist, so it will keep its original plane of rotation.

"There is no mystery to the flight of the Frisbee," said Goldie Nord, promotional director for the Wham-O Co., whose disks bear the Frisbee trademark. "There is, however, wonder and amazement that a plastic disk the size of a pie can contain the same principles as an airplane in flight," he said.

An estimated 100 million people have been amazed or at least amused by Frisbees over the 20 years that Wham-O has marketed them. They now comprise more than 25 percent of the company's annual sales and about 10 million have been sold in each of the past five years.

"The Navy experiments may have helped popularize the Frisbee, even though they only used the word as a sort of generic term and not our actual product," Mr. Nord said. The free publicity came as a stand-up comic's routine about government spending on a television show.

Navy purchasing \$375,000 of Frisbees," he said. "But it was nice to become a household word."

There are at least 16 current Frisbee models of various diameters and weights and almost as many ways to throw and catch them. Some models have different grooves etched into their colorful polyethylene coats to give different hovering effects.

Polanski Ordered to Pay PEOPLE: \$270,000 in Default Case

A Los Angeles Superior Court commissioner has ruled that film director Roman Polanski must pay almost \$270,000 to a foreign film production company for a movie that was never produced. Commissioner Leo Rich ruled in favor of Titanus S.A. of Italy in a default judgment against Polanski's Yael Productions. Titanus claimed that a written agreement among Yael, Polanski, his partner, Andrew Braunschweig, and Titanus was signed in April, 1975. The firm said that the agreement arranged financing of the film and gave Polanski and his firm an advance of almost \$270,000. The screenplay, written by Polanski and Gerald Brach and called "The Pirates," was scheduled to begin production in August, 1975. It never got started. Rich also ruled that Polanski and his partner owed an additional \$59,000 in interest to Titanus. Polanski, 44, reportedly is scheduled to begin a new film this month in France, where he fled last February to avoid sentencing in Santa Monica, Calif., on a sex-offense case involving a 13-year-old girl.



Roman Polanski

pounced on their victims, apparently at random.

Surgeon Christian Barnard has said in Athens that he will sponsor a free-of-charge international center for preventive medicine in Greece. He envisions a \$17-million "healthy living" complex with 850 beds "where patients will be shown how to eat and exercise properly and why not to smoke." The South African surgeon will donate his own services. Barnard said that the complex, probably to be located on the eastern Aegean coast of Kos — the birthplace of Hippocrates, the father of medicine — will be financed by business, banking, government and private sources.

A casual stroll through Central Park in New York turned into a nightmare for Dick Burton, the Olympic and five-time world figure-skating champion. Burton was among half a dozen men attacked with sticks and bats by a gang of young thugs, police said. The 48-year-old Burton, a commentator for skating events on ABC-TV, was admitted to Roosevelt Hospital with a skull fracture over the right eye, a police spokesman said. Witnesses said that a group of about five youths between the ages of 16 and 20 swept through a park section called the Ramble and

She wants it. Her children want it. And as far as British actress Lynn Redgrave is concerned, they'll all get U.S. citizenship in the near future. With that in mind, Miss Redgrave broke a bottle of champagne across the bow of the cruise ship Liberty Bell, which will make Sunday trips from New Haven to Stratford, Conn., between July 16 and Aug. 6. Stratford is the home of the American Shakespeare Festival, where Miss Redgrave is starring this summer in "Twelfth Night."

Philip Shinnick, a faculty member at Rutgers University, is suspected of having aided Patrick Hearst when she was a fugitive, won reinstatement as an assistant professor and director of sport studies. Shinnick, while being returned to full-time duty and being reimbursed for money lost during two-year period in which he was forced to work half-time, was given an unusual "terminal" contract that will last two years. A spokesman for the university said in New Brunswick, N.J., that the contract had nothing to do with Shinnick's performance, but it involved a re-evaluation of the need for a sports studies program.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

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